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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 13 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Cold Wave Brings Disaster To Farmers

Temperature Nears Freezing Point In Navsari

India Under Spell Of Record-Breaking Cold-Wave

MENACE OF EPIDEMIC

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

That the spell of cold which Bombay has been experiencing for the last two days has beaten all past records inasmuch as the lowest temperature recorded at Colaba Observatory to-day was 53.1F., is the view expressed by Dr. S. C. Roy, meteorologist in charge of the Colaba Observatory.

According to Poona reports, said the meteorologist, practically the whole of North West and Central India upto North Deccan have been overrun by the cold spell.

Several places situated along the North-West and Central India have been experiencing minimum temperatures below the freezing-point.

The minimum temperature recorded at the Colaba Observatory this morning, said Dr. Roy, was 53.1 deg. which was about 14 deg. below the normal.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

This minimum temperature, declared the meteorologist, has broken all previous records as there never had been an occasion in the past when Bombay recorded this low figure. Even during the cold spells of February 1929 and February 1934 the lowest temperature recorded at Colaba Observatory was 53.2 deg., which was only 13 deg. below the average.

The difference between the present low temperature and that of last year or 1929, said Dr. Roy, may be only one degree, but it is below that of the previous record.

IN OTHER PARTS.

The present cold spell, therefore, appeared to him to constitute a new record at least as far as Bombay is concerned, although from reports of low temperature prevailing in other parts of North-West India, he was inclined to believe that the present cold spell has broken all previous records in certain other places also.

Dr. Roy was, however, not prepared to predict how long Bombay was to be subjected to the cold spell.

SPELL FROM PERSIA.

Explaining the phenomenon of this record fall in temperature, the meteorologist said that during this time of the year for some time now, there have been a series of weather disturbances in Persia, which, in their ordinary course of travel, entered India through the snow-clad mountain-gaps in the North-West Frontier and traversed right across the country to the North-East of India.

These disturbances, said Dr. Roy, caused heavy snowfall along the Himalayas whence as a result of these disturbances a North-westerly cold wind was travelling to the south, as far as Deccan.

This cold wind, added the Doctor, caused the present cold spell in Bombay and other places.

SMALL-POX MENACE.

The cold spell has not, so far, resulted in any serious outbreak of illnesses in Bombay, but it is feared that if it persists it may help the increase of smallpox and other infectious diseases.

Reports of severe cold spells in Baroda and Ratnagiri have been received. At Ratnagiri heavy winds have disorganised the steamer service and fishing activities. Baroda reports that there is a general fear that the castorseeds, tobacco and chilly crops may be damaged.

The river in the Navasari Distt. is reported to be almost frozen, while three persons near Mandvi are reported dead.—A.P.

COLD HAVOC IN PANCH MAHALS

Mr. Gaurishankar Dave of the Gujarath Praja Mandal, Rupal wires from Kalol on Tuesday:—

"Excessive cold has destroyed crops. Help is required."

FREEZING POINT REACHED IN KALOL

KALOL, (Guj.) Jan 15.

Mr. Natvarlal, Secretary Taluka Prajamandal, wires:—

Crops have been badly destroyed by severe cold in the Kalol Taluka and Mehsana Prant. Cold is still continuing since the 13th. Cotton and other crops are destroyed by water frozen. The anxiety of farmers is unfathomable. The collection of tax is continuing. It is questionable whence to pay the taxes. Several families are absolutely helpless

His Highness is requested to help the needy subjects. Instantaneous help is essential.

HAVOC IN SURAT

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, Jan. 14.

Surat is experiencing severe cold since three days, the temperature being 53 to 60 degrees.

It is learnt that the vegetable crops of the Tapti river-side villages and cotton and dry vegetable crops of the Olpad Taluka villages like "Kim" and "Kathore" have been destroyed as a consequence.

DISTRESS IN BHAVNAGAR

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

A cold wave has swept over Kathor, Sidhpur, Amreli, Bhavanagar, and elsewhere, in Gujarat and Kathiawar. In some places the temperature fell as low as 52 degrees, while in regions lying close to Amreli and Kathor the fall of frost accentuated the distress caused by an unusually severe cold spell.—A.P.

FROST DESTROYS CROPS

BARODA, (By Mail).

Following this morning intense cold, a severe frost has settled in many parts of Baroda, and Broach districts. Serious da-

(Continued On Page 7.)

MILLOWNERS SATISFIED

Delhi Settlement Terms Will Help Ahmedabad Industry

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners Association, and Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary, Labour Association, who had proceeded to Delhi to arrive at an amicable settlement regarding the Mill Labour dispute have arrived here.

They will leave to-night for Bombay where other representatives of both associations who had also proceeded to Delhi will join them. They will submit the settlement to the umpire Mr. Patkar ex-Judge Bombay High Court, and sign before him the agreement which was reached at Delhi in the presence of Gandhiji.

It is understood that mill-owners are gratified with the terms of the agreement which has been kept secret till the agreement is signed by both parties. Mill-owners say that though they have not got what they wanted, what they have got will go a great way to help the industry in competition with Bombay and in view of the Indo-British Trade Agreement.—A. P.

Reward For Detection Of Culprit

PATNA, Jan. 15.

The Postmaster General, Bihar and Orissa, has declared an award of Rs. 500 for information leading to the detection of the culprit responsible for the theft recently of two insured covers valued at Rs. 10,040 from the Calcutta-Punjab Mail.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

"QUEST FOR ARMS."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

A report from Rajshahi says that the District Police with the assistance of the military forces, 2/16th Punjabi Regiment, carried out extensive searches throughout the District, more than fifty places being visited, twenty of which were in the town itself and the rest in the interior, in quest of arms and ammunition. A large number of persons were taken into custody and documents seized.

According to a report from Bogra, a neighbouring District town, six places in the town and the suburbs were searched by the police with the help of the military with the same object. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found there.—A.P.

CONGRESS REGISTERS SEIZED.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A report from Ballia, a small District in East United Provinces, states that the houses of an honorary Magistrate, the President and Secretary of the District Congress Committee, the Manager of the Khaddar Bhandar and an Engineer and also the office of the Ballia District Congress Committee were raided by a strong police force. The registers and other papers were taken possession of from the District Congress Committee's office, while from a neighbouring house a six chambered revolver and a sword were recovered and the occupant of the house and a student from Benares were arrested.—A.P.

WORLD EXCHANGE SENSATION

Brokers Mystified By Wild Fluctuation

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Extraordinary conditions prevailed in the Foreign Exchange Market during the afternoon, rates fluctuating wildly without apparent reason.

The feature was the strength in dollars in terms of Continental currencies, the Paris-New York rate soaring well above the gold export point, thus rendering it profitable to ship gold from Paris to New York.

Brokers were mystified but they express the opinion that the Continent is buying dollars in connection with gold clause cases.

The Dollar was also strong in terms of sterling, falling below the old parity for the first time for fifteen months. But there was quite a good Continental demand for sterling causing the latter to improve sharply in terms of Continental currencies.

STABILIZATION OF WORLD CURRENCY

Another International Monetary Conference

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Rumours are again perplexing the Foreign Exchange Market helping to accentuate firmness of the dollar in terms of sterling and francs. Firstly, according to the gossip current in New York an International Monetary Conference is likely to meet in Autumn covering war debts stabilisation after the adjustment of exchanges.

Paris believes that United States is anxious to resume discussions with London for return to gold, while M. Flandin might consent to a downward adjustment of the franc in return to international currency stability and settlement of war debts.

London persists in considering that all stabilisation rumours are premature in view of Mr. Chamberlain's recent statement, but shares the United States' apprehension concerning the gold clause cases which are resulting in some buying of dollar gold bonds. But it is felt that even in the event of an unfavourable decision, the administration "will wangle the way out" thus regularising the situation, though owing to uncertainty well-informed London circles expect all American markets to be nervous and uneasy for the next month.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

Women Are Bringing Social Revolution In India

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The social and political position of the women in India in relation to the Reforms are discussed by Lady Layton by continuing a series of broadcasts on the Select Committee Report. Lady Layton stated that despite stupendous handicaps, the rapidly growing band of women in India was bringing about a social revolution on peaceful lines. The attitude of the activity of the Women's Indian Association the National Council of Women and the All-India Women's Conference were changing the face of India challenging the Government to carry out the long-needed measures of reform in education, conditions of labour, etc.—Reuter.

DELHI'S WELCOME TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, JAN. 15.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, accompanied by Dr. Mahmud arrived here this morning and was given an enthusiastic reception by a large crowd at the station and led through streets gaily decorated with buntings and khaddar cloth. Pans were distributed freely in the streets by many of his admirers. He is stopping with Mr. G. A. Dodia.

Acharya Kripalani and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, accompanied by two Congress M. L. As. Dr. Rajan and Mr Kumaraswami Raja, also arrived here to-day.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU SEES GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Babu Rajendraprasad held a consultation with Mahatma Gandhi lasting over two hours this afternoon when his secretaries were also present. On emerging from the meeting, Babu Rajendraprasad told an Associated Press representative that he had "a friendly chat" with Gandhiji.

Babu Rajendraprasad is meeting Gandhiji again to-morrow morning.

Gandhiji visited the Modern High School in New Delhi.

Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived this morning and met Gandhiji shortly afterwards.

The Congress Working Committee will meet at 2 p.m. at Dr. Ansari's residence to-morrow.—A. P.

Geneva Bows To Verdict Of Plebiscite

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

Return Of Saar To Germany Accepted In Principle

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 15.

SAAR PLEBISCITE

The amended figures show the final results for Germany as 4,77,119 or 90.8 per cent;

For 'status quo' 46,513 or 8.87 per cent;
For France 2124 or 0.4 per cent;
Invalid votes totalled 2249.
Total polled, 5,28,005.

ROUND UP "REDS"

The round up of communists in Saar begun with the arrest of 16 men following the alleged discovery of knuckle dusters and other weapons found in their houses.

LEAGUE DECISION

GENEVA:—The League Saar Committee presided over by Sgr. Aloisi decided to recommend in principle the return of Saar to Germany. The text of the resolution will be presented to the Council to-morrow.—Reuter.

RETURN TO "OUR HOME IN REICH"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Jan. 15.

Herr Hitler broadcasting welcomed the Saarlanders to "our home in Reich" and said fifteen years of injustice are coming to end. Joy over the return of the Saar was the joy of the whole German Nation. He thanked the Saarlanders for their bravery in the past 15 years and urged them to preserve discipline and added we are determined to save the peace of the world.

The sound of church bells is ringing throughout Germany. Ministry of the Interior ordered all the buildings throughout Germany to hoist flags on all evangelical and Catholic churches, and to ring bells between 12/00 and 13/00 hours to-day.

GERMANY CELEBRATES SAAR VICTORY

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Jan. 15.

Church bells pealed the nation-wide celebration of the Saar poll. Wilhelmstrasse officials who are delighted, say that they are not surprised by the overwhelming majority. Stresemannstrasse, Berlin, has been renamed Saarlandstrasse.

General Blomberg has telegraphed to Herr Hitler that the Reichswehr greets the homecoming of the Saar and congratulates the German people and the Fuehrer.

Dr. Goebbels informed the press of the results of the plebiscite surpassed all expectation and added:

"Last year I announced that Germany quitted League. To-day the first fruits of the seeds then sowed have sprung to life."

"STATUS QUO" HEADQUARTERS GUARDED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 15.

The words "Heil Hitler," hitherto banned, are now on everybody's lips. Practically every house is decorated with Nazi flags. Large crowds are singing and cheering in the streets. Utmost order prevails. The headquarters of 'status quo' are strongly guarded and the leaders have acceded to Sir Alfred Knox's personal request not to stage street demonstrations.

FRENCH MINISTER ON RESULT

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Jan. 15.

M. Flandin, with reference to the Saar result, expresses the conviction that "all possibly irritating questions" between France and Germany will be easily settled under the aegis of the League and said that commercial negotiations would open immediately.

The most delicate problem was the possible exodus of people from the Saar. It was really the League's duty to protect those who voted against reunion with Germany from reprisals, but he was convinced that Germany would take all measures to prove that she could respect the rights of minorities.

Communist Rally As Reply To Nazi "Provocation"

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 15.

Rumour-ridden Saar had a culminating sensation, in the early hours of this morning following a visit of Major Hennessy and Police Chief Lei to the Police Barracks at Wartburg.

Reports were spread that the communistically-minded police have planned a coup and that two ring leaders have fled to France on the discovery of the plot.

Major Hennessy affirmed that he merely went to the barracks to inspect the men's quarters.

The Communist "Vokstimme" summons a United Front Rally for 10 a.m. to-day in answer to Nazi's "provocation" in calling a general holiday to celebrate Herr Hitler's victory

Clashes are feared if the summons are obeyed.—Reuter's Extra Special.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION TO BLACK-LEGS

Four Bunder Strikers Arrested

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The strike of the labourers at the bunder-goods station took an ugly turn to-day when it is reported that the strikers obstructed the loyal workers. The police intervened but it is alleged the strikers became violent and the police effected four arrests.—A. P. Special.

Rationalisation With Slight Cut In Wages

Millowners Thank Mahatma For Bringing About Peace

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

A meeting of the representatives of Ahmedabad Millowners was held this evening when Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai explained the agreement reached at Delhi. The meeting expressed gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for his part in bringing about the agreement.

Terms Of Agreement

It is understood that the terms of the agreement include a slight cut in wages and set out a scheme of rationalization which avoids throwing men out of employment.

Labour To Discuss

A meeting of the representatives of the Labour Association has been called for to-night at which Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary of the Association, will explain the Delhi agreement.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently, Weaving-Master-Mistry up-country Mills. Salesmen for Electrical apparatuses. Independent Correspondent-Typist-Salesman for Indent Office. Apply stating minimum salaries with certificates. Box No. 3530 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A Graduate For The Correspondence Branch. Apply stating terms before 25th instant. S. T. Pandya, Ag. Chief Officer, Broach Municipal Borough, Broach. (9512)

Wanted One Female Manager For an Insurance Office on a decent salary. Preference will be given to a Brahmin lady from a respectable family. For particulars, write to Box No. 9515, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: (i) One B.A., B.T. strong in English and general knowledge having teaching experience able to take up Matriculation classes. (ii) One B.A., having teaching experience able to teach English Mathematics and Sanskrit to higher classes. Please apply stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, games activities, etc., to: Radheylal Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bunder Road, Karachi. (9501).

Wanted a Branch Secretary by a Life Insurance Company of over twenty years standing for a Branch to be opened at Hyderabad Mysore and Central Provinces. Salary upto Rs 150, besides other allowances, etc. The applicant must be well educated, influential able to form a Local Board of Directors. The duties require office efficiency and organising ability. Cash security essential. Apply in confidence to Box No. 9504, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To Be Let.—A spacious and well-ventilated building known as "Dudhia Building" on Gandhi Rd., fit for a bank, business firm or Restaurant. Please apply to the Secretaries, Sthayee Swadeshi Bazar Mandal, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (3529).

To Let—Big & Spacious pucca built Godowns for Storage of Mill Machinery and Stores, Cotton Yarn or Cloth Bales, or other goods or for using as Workshops as well as Show-rooms in old Soonderdas Mill Compound, situate at North Lamington Road, very near to the Bombay Central Railway Station. Apply to Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (9488).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. The Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3509).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

Non-Matrics and Matrics—admissions in Guarantee Cambridge course for July examinations will be closed by this month. Cambridge Examination saves time and brings you bright prospects in every walk of life. Government and Railway servants most benefited. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Crosswords English Professional Solutionist offers concise solutions to Crosswords. Unsuitable alternatives weeded out with full explanatory notes. Fee Re. 1- each solution From Advertiser Post Box 519, Bombay. (3528).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF 44TH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ended 31st August, 1934.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1935, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on application or on production of the share certificates, to those share holders whose names appear in the Register of Members on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1935.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd January, 1935 to 2nd February, 1935, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
14th January, 1935.
9517

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the exclusive right and privilege of Exhibiting Business Advertisements of every description at all Railway stations on the Ceylon Government Railway, for a term of three, five, seven or ten years from 1st January, 1936, subject to the conditions which can be had on application at the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo.

All tenders should reach the Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, Colombo, not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, February 12, 1935.

E. W. HEAD.
General Manager.
General Manager's Office,
Colombo. 9576

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the right of collecting tolls on undermentioned Roads and Ferries for a period of one year from 1-4-1935 to 31-3-1936 and also for three years from 1-4-1935 to 31-3-1938 separately.

	Earnest Money.	
Rs. 850 (1)	Malad Marwa Road Toll.	
Rs. 350 (2)	Saki Vehar Road Toll.	
Rs. 150 (3)	Borivli Gorai Ferry.	
Rs. 150 (4)	Marwa Manori Ferry	
Rs. 300 (5)	Versowa - Madha - Dharivli Ferry.	

The tenders will be received by the President, District Local Board, B.S.D., Andheri on or before the 25th January, 1935, 3 p.m. The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Earnest money for the above Tolls and Ferries as shown above must accompany the tender together with a solvency certificate from the Mamlatdar, B. S. District, Bandra for the amount tendered for. Any conditions of auction and any further information required can be obtained in the Office of the District Local Board during Office hours.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.
Gazadar Hall, Andheri.
Dated, 11-1-1935.
9496

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 15164|151-Impt. of 1934.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 13206|151-Impt., dated the 2nd November, 1934, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"31. 'Regulation of traffic in Hermitage Pass.'—Hermitage Pass shall be closed to north bound vehicular traffic, i.e., to traffic emerging on Pedder Road."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office, Bombay,
21st Dec. 1934.
9520

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 15163|151 Impt. of 1934.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 13309|151-Impt., dated the 5th November, 1934, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police is pleased to notify that rule 29, issued under notification No. 14955|151-Impt., dated 12th October 1933, which was published at pages 2449-2451 of the 'Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated 26th October 1933, shall be modified to this extent, viz., that Ash Lane shall be closed to west bound vehicular traffic instead of to east bound vehicular traffic as previously notified.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay,
21st December, 1934.
9519

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai DEVCOREBAI, daughter of Sha Itchhalal Pranjivandas and widow of Sha Hargovandas Vijbhukhandas, a Landlady, residing at Amroli House, Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MANGALDAS TRIBHOVANDAS SETHNA and M. V. MERCHANT, both of Bombay Bania Hindu inhabitants, the surviving executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, a merchant and a Doctor, residing at Santa Cruz in the Bombay Suburban District and at Babulnath Road outside the Fort of Bombay respectively .. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master

TAHIR ALI.

The 14th day of January, 1935.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9318.

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Taraporevala Booksellers of complete Household furniture, Godrej double mirror door Steel cabinet, Singer Machine, Portable typewriter, His Master Voice Cabinet Gramophone, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suits, Wardrobes, Safe with stand, Dining table, chairs, Side board, Glassware, etc.

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SHOWS: SAT., SUN. and HOLIDAYS, 2-15, 5, 8, and 10-30
WEEK DAYS: 5, 8, and 10-30.

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MUSICAL COMEDY DE LUXE
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You must storm the bastile of customs, which sap away the vital of a society.
See.
Samaj-ki-Bhul
Featuring.
Miss DULARI, JILLOO, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI
With
Miss LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL
and others.
Director: HOMI MASTER.
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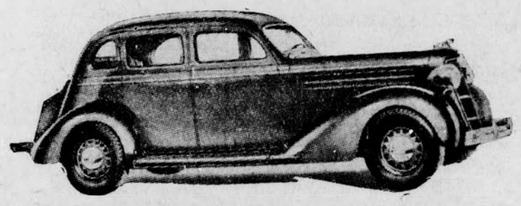
IF you are trying to choose a new car, remember the magnificent reputation of the Chrysler-Plymouth and Dodge of last year . . . and wait for the 1935 models now on their way. It will pay you!

1935 Chrysler-Plymouth ★ **1935 Dodge "Six" Sedan**

FOUR-DOOR TOURING SEDAN WITH BUILT-IN LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT — NEW POWER, NEW COMFORT, NEW BEAUTY, NEW EASE OF CONTROL, AND NEW ECONOMY IN PETROL CONSUMPTION!



FOUR-DOOR TOURING SEDAN WITH BUILT-IN LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT—THE 1935 MODEL THAT COMBINES THE STAMINA AND SPEED OF A SPORTS CAR WITH THE LUXURY OF A LIMOUSINE.

1935's TWO STAR ★ PRODUCTIONS

WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF DATE OF ARRIVAL—SOON ON DISPLAY AT

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd., 534, SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY 7.

Reduction Of Cost Of Administration

MR. DIXIT'S RESOLUTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Discussion Of Important Bills During Coming Session

The provisional agenda for the forthcoming session of the "Bombay Legislative Council contains many items of public interest.

While the chief item on the agenda is the introduction and discussion of the annual budget, several questions given notice of by non-official members are likely to arrest public attention more than either the Budget proposals or other non-official bills.

Among non-official bills of public interest are Mr. Sayed Munawar's Bill to regulate money lending business (this is to be referred to a Select Committee) and Mr. R. R. Bakhle's Bill to prohibit employment of children and to limit hours of work for young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing (this is to be read for the first time).

Mr. G. S. Ganguli wants to present an address to the Governor praying His Excellency to be pleased to hold at least three sessions of the Legislative Council annually and to allot during each session at least four clear days for discussion of resolutions.

Give Direct Replies.

Mr. P. D. Kulkarni wants Government to give more comprehensive, direct, detailed, prompt and satisfactory replies to questions put by members. The same member has given notice of another resolution recommending Government to convey to their Majesty's Govt. and through them to the British Parliament the emphatic opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council that the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact has done grave wrong to non-Mahomedans of the Presidency in the matter of allocation of seats in the Bombay Council under the new constitution and therefore it is required reconsideration before the proposals relating to Indian constitutional changes are finally passed by the Parliament to remove the injustice done to non-Mahomedans and make allocation seats in the Council on lines suggested by the Hindu Maha Sabha and other allied bodies. Mr. Kulkarni also urges the appointment of a Committee of experts and influential publicmen to review the present system of education with a view to re-organising it so as to spread education among the masses and remove unemployment among educated people.

Mr. Wadke's resolution requests the Governor to convey through the Secretary of State for India to their Majesty's the Council's deep sense of devotion, loyalty and good feelings towards them on the happy and memorable occasion of their silver jubilee in commemoration of their uninterrupted and benevolent rule.

Remit Land Revenue.

Mr. M. K. Dixit wants Government to remit not less than 50 per cent of land revenue during 1935. He wants Government to take immediate steps to reduce the cost of administration so as to bring the same to pre-reform days level by lowering the salaries of provincial and subordinate servants. He wants a committee to be appointed to enquire into forest administration of Kanara in order to find out means whereby forests could best be exploited for maximum benefits to Government and minimum hardships to agriculturists.

Mr. Miran Mahomed Shah recommends to government to take immediate steps to relieve agricultural indebtedness by the introduction of a bill for reduction of interest and raising a loan in open market at the cheapest rate. —A.P.

Non-Official Bills

The following non-official Bills are on the agenda:—

Bill to regulate the money-lending business: Motion for reference to the Select Committee.—Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

Bill to amend the law of adoption: Motion for reference to the Select Committee.—Mr. H. R. Desai, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888: First Reading.—Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

Bill to provide for the regulation and control of certain Mussalman charitable and religious endowments in the Bombay Presidency including Sind: First Reading.—Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 First Reading—Dr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879: First Reading.—Mr. M. M. Karbhari, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the Dec-

Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipalities Act, 1925, First Reading.—Rao Sabeh P. D. Kulkarni, M.L.C.

can Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879: First Reading.—Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890: First Reading.—Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh Adam Patel, M.L.C.

Bil to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing: First Reading.—Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C.

Bill to amend the City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933: First Reading.—Mr. M. H. Gazder, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888: First Reading.—Mr. A. G. Greville Bullocke, M.L.C.

NEW BILLS

Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, to make provision regarding keeping accounts of agriculturist debtors Motion for leave to introduce—Mr. M. H. Gazder, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920—Motion for leave to introduce—Mr. G. S. Gangoli, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce—Mr. G. S. Gangoli, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, so as to apply Chapter IV regarding Insolvency to the Province of Sind Motion for leave to introduce—Mr. M. H. Gazder, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. G. S. Gangoli, M.L.C.

Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. plus .015

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 58.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 47.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 73.1 degrees 10.2 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 53.1 degrees 13.7 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 38 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 64.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.62 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Bhavnagar.—Professor Indukant Trivedi of Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, contesting one of the five seats in the Senate of the University of Bombay. Professor Trivedi is professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the local Samaldas College.

THIRD M. B. B. S. RESULTS

Grant Medical College Lady Student Carries Away Five Prizes

The following are results of the Third M.B.B.S. Examination, held in December, 1934:—

SECOND CLASS.

N S Gaitonde, R G Ginde, C T Kamdar, V K Kelkar, N D Lakhani, N L Mehta, F Noronha, L N A Noronha, M L Phansalkar, B N Purandare, U K Rahat, S C Saptarshi, V H Majmudar, N M Mody.

PASS.

S D Ambegaonker, D Fatterpeker, M S Joseph, V G Rao, S P San, N C Shah, B K Vibhakar, T D'Souza, B S Pendse, L K Upamanyu, J N Bahadur, C R Karandikar, W V Laud, H S Madon, J D Pathak, R B Vachhrajani, I S Varma, M P Vora, S V Bapat, J C De Souza, V V Gupte, E Z S Fernandez, R B Fondekar, K R Phadnis, G M Sule, M R Tamhane, L R Wagholikar.

PASSED IN GROUP A.

C R Amin, Y M Bhende, J S Chavan, O S Dewan, K S Gokhale, K K Khosrawy, P K Mullaferoze, N S T Noorani.

PASSED IN GROUP B.

G K Bhide, M L Mascarenhas, A N Raina, M G Shah, V H Trivedi, G C Dube, C M Mehta.

Prizes And Medals

Prizes, Medals etc are awarded as under:—

The Charles Morehead Prize—Divided between R. G. Ginde and N. D. Lakhani, the Balkrishna Sudamji Prize—To R G Ginde, the Viceroy's Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India, the Lady Reay Silver Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal, and the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal have been awarded to Miss Shanta C Saptarshi and the J C Lisboa Gold Medal to R G Ginde.

The 3rd All-India Industrial Exhibition will be held in Delhi from February 24 to April 4 next. A big plot of land known as people's Park situated along Lothian Road near the Red Fort has been secured for the purpose.

Rs. 29 LAKHS PROFIT FOR CENTRAL BANK

The net profits of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1934, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 5,65,824 brought forward from last year's account, amount to Rs. 29,50,516 which the directors have resolved to dispose of as under:—

Payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half year ended June 30, 1934, Rs. 5,04,396; amount for doubtful debts Rs. 11,75,000; sinking fund Rs. 2,00,000; income-tax and super-tax Rs. 50,000; total Rs. 19,29,396.

The balance of Rs. 10,21,120, the directors propose to dispose of as follows:—To pay a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of income-tax for the half year ending December 31, 1934, Rs. 5,04396; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 5,16,724.

AGED WOMAN DROWNED AT MAHIM

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to drowning in the sea at Mahim at the inquest on the body of a Hindu woman named Krishnabai (85) found lying on the leach of Chandanwadi at a spot silted with sand.

It was stated in the evidence that the relatives of the woman instituted a search for her on Monday morning as she went overnight to sleep with some neighbouring residents and did not return.

The police found her body near the sea, buried in the sand, the next morning.

DEATH BY ASPHYXIATION

Verdict of death by asphyxiation either homicidal or accidental was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Tuesday over the body of a newly born child found near the staircase of a chawl at Pipalwadi, Maghbat, on January 12. Medical examination showed that there were no external marks of injury on the body of the child.

TWO STABBING OUTRAGES

Victims Knifed In Open Street In Parel And Mandvi

Two stabbing outrages occurred on Monday.

In one of the two cases where the cause of strife is stated to be some trade rivalry, the injured person died in the J. J. Hospital, the moment he was admitted there. The accused in the case was placed before the Mazagaon Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and remanded into custody.

In the second case the injured person is lying in the J. J. Hospital.

It is stated that Taherali, a kerosene oil vendor, with Anmed Riza was driving his bullock cart along the Victoria Gardens Road on Monday, when Rajaball Jeeva and one Ladoo, came from behind, all of a sudden, and it is alleged, stabbed Ahmed Riza who was rushed to the J. J. Hospital where he died after a few minutes.

The City Coroner after recording formal evidence adjourned the inquest.

Rajaball Jeeva who was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, was ordered to be remanded for ten days, pending the arrest of Ladoo, another accused in the case.

In the other stabbing case the motive of the assault was stated to be "divali 'baksheesh" which were not forthcoming although the Diwali was over.

Anna Nagappa, it is stated, a "dada" of the locality, seeing Vithoba Sakharam, a coolie, residing at Baroda Street, asked him for "divali baksheesh". as it was not forthcoming, the former, it is alleged, whipped out his knife and stabbed him.

The accused was later placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and released on bail.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning. When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim. Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health. Vitophenes taken regularly, supply the essential ingredients of egg yolk, lecethin, Red Bone Marrow and other highly nutritive compounds to the nerves and system. Their immense value to both sexes, of all ages, has been proved by reliable medical authorities.

VITOPHENES

The swift sure remedy for shattered Nerves.
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4.
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H.H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehrana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka
LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.
Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.
W. C. GROUNDWATER, General Manager.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisaral, (Gaya)

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
Bombay Office:— KALBADEVI ROAD.

Socialists Are As Good Congressmen As Any Others

JAYAPRAKASH REPUDIATES MISREPRESENTATION

'D' Ward Voters Asked To Support Masani In Municipal Elections

"I have been told that interested people are going about saying that the Congress Socialists are not as much Congressmen as the other Congressmen are. I repudiate this statement. I claim that the Congress Specialists who stand for a further progress in the Congress fight for Freedom are as much Congressmen, as any other Congress member, if not more" said Mr. Jaiprakash Narian in the course of his speech on Monday night in supporting the candidature of Mr. M. R. Masani to the Municipal Corporation.

"We are as good Congressmen as any other member of the Congress. The results of the election to the A.I.C.C. proves this fact. Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Socialist candidate topped the polls. This fact proves that gradually members of the Provincial Congress Committee were realising the importance of the Socialist Programme," said Mr. M. R. Masani in the course of his speech.

The meeting was held on Monday night at Chikalwadi to support the candidature of Mr. M. R. Masani.

Mr. Abdul Majeed Hakim, who presided, explained to the audience as to why the Congress Socialists were trying to get elected to the Corporation. The Party was started recently and had caught the public imagination within a short time. They had come to the forefront because of the fact that all the members of the Party were persons who had fought and sacrificed for the country's freedom. Most of them had courted jail during the recent civil disobedience movement. They had chalked out a dynamic programme of their own, which attracted the public imagination. It was not a party which revolted against the Congress. The Party wanted to remain within the Congress and wanted to bring about a change in its programme.

CONTEST ON PARTY PROGRAMME

Continuing the speaker said that it was a known fact that whenever election took place individuals came to the voters with several promises most of which would never be kept. But the Congress Socialists were contesting the elections on a party programme. They were asking for the support of the electorate not in their individual capacity but as members of a party which had a programme of its own. He explained in detail as to what the Congress Socialists would do for the electorate if elected and appealed to the voters of the 'D' Ward to support Mr. Masani.

Mr. Khedgiker, President of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, supporting Mr. Masani's candidature said that if the middle class people who formed the majority in the 'D' Ward wanted their interests to be safeguarded, then the best person, who would look after their interests would be Mr. Masani. The speaker said that Socialism was spreading and would spread in spite of the obstacles in its way.

Unemployment amongst the middle class people had increased and something could be done for them by the Municipal Corporation but that body, composed as it was to-day, could not achieve anything. A resolution granting a lakh of rupees for helping the unemployed was passed by the Corporation, but it was not put into effect, because the Corporation, though it had the power to pass resolution, had not got the power to put it into effect. The Municipal Commissioner had that power. The Municipal Commissioner was appointed by the Government, but the Socialists wanted to get the power for the Corporation to appoint its Commissioner. The speaker appealed to the voters to support Mr. Masani.

Mr. Masani in the course of his speech said that he was the only candidate in the Ward, who was standing on behalf of a party with a programme. He had stated the same thing a month ago and no change had taken place since then to change his assertion. Others who were not standing on any Party Programme were at liberty to do anything they liked for three years once they were elected while he had a Party, which was wedded to a certain programme, to pull him up if he did not work for the party programme. The speaker referred to the municipalisation of the Public Utility services and the benefit that it would bring to the poor of the city. He appealed to the voters to vote for him because, he stood for a programme and on behalf of an organised party.

FACTS TO REMEMBER

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain asked the voters to remember some facts before casting their votes of any one candidate. He said that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was not contesting the elections officially and all the Congressmen standing for election were doing so on their individual capacity and had received the blessings of the B. P. C. C. The B. P. C. C. had guided the voters to cast their vote for those who had worked and sacrificed for the country. Mr. Masani had worked for the Congress and the country and had courted jail for a year did come under that category. He had contributed his share in the country's fight for freedom.

SIN OF THE SOCIALIST

Referring to the allegation that Congress Socialists were not as good Congressmen as other Congress members, the speaker said that the Congress Socialists, who were bound to be Congress members before becoming members of the Party, stood for progress inside the Congress. Their sin was that they interpreted the Karachi resolution of the Congress to mean that the Freedom that was being sought after should be a freedom which should be enjoyable by everyone—the poor as well as the rich. They wanted that there should be no exploitation at all. They had explained as to how the economic freedom could be achieved. The speaker did not think that it was justifiable to say that merely because they stood for further progress, they should be dubbed as second rate Congressmen. The speaker said that Socialism was attracting more attention from the public men of the country. It was a small party, but it was a well-known fact that small beginnings ended in big achievements later.

He asked the voters to vote for Mr. Masani.

Mr. Balseker, who was to have presided over the meeting, was unavoidably late and thanked the speakers for the trouble. They took to go over there and enlighten them in the Socialist programme.

CONVICTION QUASHED IN APPEAL

Merchant Acquitted Of Charge Of Forgery

The sentence of three years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default one year more, passed by the Ahmednagar Sessions Judge on Kundanmull Jasraj Marwadi, a wealthy merchant, was quashed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia in appeal.

The appellant was convicted by the lower court on charges of abetment of forgery and using a forged document as genuine. He was released on bail by the High Court when admitting his appeal some time ago.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, accepted the defence contention that the Sessions Court of Ahmednagar had no jurisdiction to try the case.

The question before the Court was therefore, whether a new trial should be held in Bombay. The trial in the lower court, Their Lordships observed, had lasted three weeks, and, therefore, Their Lordships would not be justified in ordering a new trial unless Their Lordship were confident that a fresh trial would result in a conviction. Their Lordships did not think that a Bombay jury having knowledge of busines methods would accept the evidence adduced by the prosecution in this case.

On these grounds Their Lordships allowed the appeal and did not make an order for a fresh trial in Bombay.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Mr. Jayant G. Rele appeared for the appellant. Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, instructed by Rao Bahadur N. B. Deshmukh appeared for the Crown.

FRENCHMAN RETAINS TITLE

Result Of 15-Round Light Heavyweight Bout

SUCCESS OF "DEMOLISHING" TACTICS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, Jan. 14.

In the European Light Heavyweight Championship contest of fifteen rounds Marcel Thil (France) the holder, outpointed Jock McAvoy (Britain).

There were at the Palais Des Sports 22,000 spectators. McAvoy turned the scales at 11 stone 8-1/2 pounds and Thil 11 stone 7-3/4 pounds.

McAvoy won the first three rounds getting in excellent body blows. In the third round Thil twice sent in what appeared to be low blows, but McAvoy fought on.

Thil forced the pace and won the next three rounds. The following three rounds saw a very even fight and developed into an infighting contest, which is to the liking of Thil, who now used the famous "demolishing" tactics which tire out his opponent.

In the fourteenth round Thil again got in what appeared to be a low blow and McAvoy was down for four. In the last round McAvoy was again down but was saved by the gong.

TENNIS AMATEURS AND ACTION FILMS

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The English Lawn Tennis Association has decided to support the proposal of the Czechoslovakian Lawn Tennis Association to delete from the international rules, the section prohibiting amateur players accepting money for posing for action films.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO GREEK GLEN'S RUNNING

Failure In Leopardstown Plate Questioned By Authorities

It is understood that an enquiry is being held into the running of Greek Glen in the Leopardstown Plate last Saturday.

The race in question was won by Draughtsman carrying 8-11, and Greek Glen with 9-4 ran in the ruck. Mr. Diamond's gelding had won two 9 furlongs races, one in Class III with 8-8, and another in Classes II and III with 8-12.

On the strength of these two victories the handicapper gave Greek Glen 9-4 in the Sandown Plate against such horses as Thracian Prince, Sabrino, and Carnelian, who have been promoted to Class I. Head of the handicap in the Leopardstown Plate last week, knowledgeable punters gave the horse no chance at the weights, and it is surprising that his running has been questioned.

Recent winners like Buland, Will Scarlet and Knockdon have sprung surprises which amazed followers of form, and called for an explanation. The handicapper's estimation of Greek Glen has been rather exalted, and it was felt that the gelding had been given too stiff an impost in the Leopardstown Plate where he failed badly.

CONTRACT BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

The World Bridge Olympic Tournament for pairs organised by Mr. Ely Culbertson for 1935 will be played in Bombay at the Shree Krishna Hindu Merchants Club, Chowpatty on Sunday, February 3rd, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

Pairs desirous of taking part in the tournament are requested to send their names and addresses to Dr. R. P. Ratnakar, at Sandhurst Bridge with an entrance fee of Rs. 6 per pair on or before January 28. Entries will close after 16 pairs have sent in their names.

GAMBLING HOUSE KEEPERS FINED

Three gambling housekeepers were sentenced on Tuesday by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Akbar Abdul Kadar was fined Rs. 30 for keeping a gaming house in a chawl on the Sun Mill Lane.

Yesoo Baboo who had a gaming house in Karnathi Chawl at Hanuman Galli was ordered to pay Rs. 30 fine, in default to 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Babiya Baboo, another gaming housekeeper at Fergusson Road was fined Rs. 40.

Three oth persons who were present at the time of raid on the houses were each fined Rs. 5.

"TIMES" 150 YEARS AGO

Paymaster Tells Story Of London's Oldest Paper

Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Advocate, writes:—

The congratulations of all readers of newspapers in the British Empire must have gone to the present proprietors and Editors of that great journal, the London "Times" on the 150th anniversary of its birth that fell on New Year's Day.

I have in my possession the very first issue of the London "Times" dated 1st January 1788 which is numbered 940. The day fell on a Tuesday as the current year has done. The paper was originally published under the title, "Daily Universal Register," from 1st January 1785. Its price with the change in the title to "The Times of Daily Universal Register" was reduced from seven to three pence. It had in 1788 only four pages of a smaller size than that of the present "Bombay Chronicle." Under the title it was stated that it was "printed locographically" and the imprint declared that it was printed in London for J. Walter at the "Locographic Press at Printing House Square, near Apothecarie Hall, Blackfriars, where (it was stated therein) "Advertisements, Essays, Letters, and Articles of Intelligence will be taken in. Also at Mr. Mettenius, Confectioner, Charing Cross: Mr. Whiteave's Watch-maker, No. 30, Opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street; Mr. Axtell's, No. 1, Finch Lane, Cornhill; at Mr. Busbby's, No. 1, Catherine Street Strand; Mr. Rese's, Silk Dyer, Spring Gardens; and Mr Grieves' Stationer, No. 103, corner of Fountain Court, Strand."

It would interest one in these days to learn that 'Essays' were also invited by the Editor in those days from the Public and that contributions were also receivable at a Confectioner's, at a Watchmaker's and a Silk-dyer's even.

Under the old printing of those days the letter 's' was often written like our present 'f'.

THE CONTENTS

It would be interesting to examine briefly the contents of the four pages of the first number of 1st January, 1788. Nearly first two pages out of the four have, with the addition of the last two columns (which make half a page) been devoted to advertisements. It seems that even in those days the best patrons of newspapers were advertisers. Nearly a column and a half has been filled up by an explanation as to why the title of the paper has been altered with a big note of thanks to the public for its past patronage. Miscellaneous news has been given in a piquant form under the caption 'The Cucco, A New Year's Ode' set to music and specially composed by one Mr. Warton which was to be performed at St. James's, has been published and so too the news that a rehearsal of the Ode had been performed. London news, theatres news, ship news, price of stock, news of those married (one couple) and a person who died and foreign intelligence, are the chief items in the paper. No editorial article has been published. Possibly a long dissertation as to the reason for changing the name of the paper from that day to that of "The Times" might have been meant to serve the purpose of an editorial in the very first issue. This dissertation is very interesting, as will appear from an extract given hereafter.

NELSON AND WELLINGTON

I have also in my possession the issue of the London "Times," dated November 7, 1805, which contains an account of Nelson's famous victory. At that time the price of an issue of the paper was again raised to 6 pence. I have, too, in my possession the issue of the "Times" for 22nd June 1815, when the price was still further raised to 6-1/2 pence. It contains a re-print from the "London Gazette" of an account of the battle of Waterloo.

REASON FOR CHANGING TITLE.

The Editor writes at great length about the reason for changing the title of his paper:—

Every sentence and opinion, advanced and supported by Mr. Shandy, on the influence and utility of a well chosen surname, may be properly applied, in shewing the recommendations and advantages which result from placing a striking title page before a book, or an inviting Head on the front page of a newspaper.

A Head so placed, like those heads which once ornamented temple-Bar, or those of the great Attorney, or great Contractor, which not long since, were conspicuously elevated, for their great actions and were exhibited in wooden frames, at the East and West-ends of this metropolis, never fails of attracting the eyes of passengers though indeed we do not expect to experience the enmity shewn to these great exhibitors; for, probably, "The Times" will be pelted without mercy.

But when the head with a good face, is a harbinger, or gentleman usher, that often strongly recommends even Dulness. Folly, Immorality or Vive. The immortal Locke gives evidence to the truth of this observation. That great philosopher has declared that, though repeatedly taken in, he never could withstand the solicitations of a well drawn title-page-authority sufficient to justify us in assuming a new head, with a new set of features, but not with a design to impose for we flatter ourselves the Head of the Times will not be found deficient in intellect, but, by putting a new face on affairs, will be admired for the light of its countenance, whenever it appears.

PROMISES.

"Times which, being a monosyllable, bids defiance to corrupters and mutilaters of the language.

The Times What a monstrous name? Granted—for the Times is a many-headed monster, that speaks with a hundred tongues, and displays a thousand characters, and in the course of its transformations in life, assumes innumerable shapes and humours.

The critical reader will observe, we personify our new name, but as we give it no distinction of sex, and though it will be active in its vocations, yet we apply to it the neuter gender.

The "Times" being formed of materials, and possessing qualities of opposite and heterogeneous natures, cannot be classed, either in the animal or vegetable genus; but like the Polyus is doubtful, and in the discussion, description, dissection and illustration, will employ the pens of the most celebrated among the Literati.

The Heads of the "Times," as has been said, are many; they will, however, not always appear at the same time, but casually as public or private affairs may call them forth."

The reader knows how far these promises have been fulfilled.

PLAGUE HAVOC AT SECUNDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 13.

Pension Lines, Sikh Village, Berar Lines, Karkhana, Tarbund, and Regimental Bazar (Bolarum) have been declared as infected areas at Secunderabad.

There have been 561 attacks and 437 deaths including imported cases since the epidemic began.

HYDERABAD STATION

It is reliably learnt that the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for re-constructing the Hyderabad Broad Gauge Railway Station. A Committee appointed to place its recommendations regarding the re-construction of the existing building has already submitted its scheme.

The newly constructed station when completed will figure as one of the outstanding buildings of India with various platforms and conveniences provided. The construction is to commence shortly and will be completed in 1937.

POULTRY SHOW

Princess Dure-Shewar, consort to the heir-apparent is expected to perform the opening ceremony of the ensuing Horticultural and Poultry show to be held at Public Gardens.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Hyderabad Congress Committee held under the presidency of Deshbhaktha Waman Naik, the following were elected to represent the Hyderabad Congress Committee in the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee: Deshbhaktha Waman Naik, Mr. Madapati Hanumanth Rao, Mr. Sridher Naik and Mr. A. Ramchander Rao.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions acquitted Muktabai, a Maratha woman, of the charge of committing the murder of one Hari Maruti.

The jury, by six to three, found her not guilty.

The accused was a mistress of the deceased. On December 27th last, it was alleged, on a quarrel arising between them, the accused poured boiling oil over the deceased while he was sleeping at night. The deceased was severely scalded and subsequently died in the hospital.

The accused's defence was that on the night in question, the deceased came home drunk and demanded money. On her refusal he proceeded to strike her, and in the struggle that ensued the boiling oil in which she was frying "puris" was splashed over him.

The Advocate-General with Mr Y. B. Rege appeared for the Crown. Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan defended the accused.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
EXAM. HELP BOOKS
INDIA'S ONLY PUBLICATIONS (1935 Edition).
1. P. S. C. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS. (1930-34). By an I.C.S. qualified Double Graduate. 150 foolscap pages. Rs 3/8.
2. "Prof. MATTHEW'S HANDBOOK of P.S.C. VIVA VOCE," 100 pages. Re. 1/4.
3. Prof. MATTHEW'S & MOHAN'S "HANDBOOK of GENERAL KNOWLEDGE," 2nd Edition. Rs. 2/-.
CAREERS, Mohani Road, LAHORE

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Post Box 431, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin	SINGLE Tourist	RETURN Cabin	RETURN Tourist
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin T'st & dl 358 | 2nd dl 255 | T'st dl 208
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin Dl 358 | Tourist Dl 204
AROUND-THE-WORLD
BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.
1st £159-10 to 179, Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £113, 0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107
Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.
PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class	2nd class
Marseilles	£64,61,52	£40,37,35
London	£69,66,57	£44,41,38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay, Phone No 22041: Telegrams: "YUSEN"

-AND NOW FOR PROOF!-to help and guide all sufferers from stomach upset and INDIGESTION

People who had long ago given up hopes of obtaining relief from digestive troubles are to-day writing their gratitude and praise for Dr. Jenner Lozenges.

READ THIS MAN'S LETTER.
"I started with heartburn, then gnawing sensation. This went on for years. With the first dose of Dr. Jenners pain was soothed." (Mr. E.)
AND NOW THIS WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.
"After a year or two of chronic indigestion I was thin and nervy. Then I took Dr. Jenners . . . the very first dose brought instant relief." (Miss E.R.B.)
Columns could be filled with similar evidence of the unfailing efficacy of this 100-year-old formula, which for safety and certainty in mastering indigestion has no equal to-day. Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges give INSTANT RELIEF . . . You may DEPEND on it.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—W A L T E R WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; FRANK ROSS & CO., Manhar Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Compounded in the laboratories of
SAVORY & MOORE LTD.
Chemists to The King,
143, New Bond Street, London, England.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 12, 1991
Muslim: Shawdal 10, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 11, 1904
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 22m
High Tide: 9-36 23-09
Low Tide: 4-38 15-52

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Council of State By-election: Bombay non-Muslim constituency: Scrutiny of nomination papers.
Radio Exhibition, C. J. Hall
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Annual General Meeting League of Mercy at Bishops Lodge, Malabar Hill, at 5-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to the Lhasa line being interrupted, telegrams to and from Lhasa are subject to considerable delay.

TEWARI FOR CORPORATION

Mr. B. R. Tewari, Advocate is standing as a candidate in the ensuing Municipal Elections from 'D' Ward. His election symbol is 'Fish'.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Elocution Competition of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Moldavia' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51 Gordhandas Building, (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

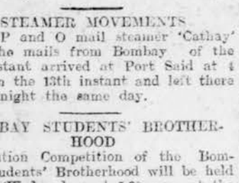
We have received the following:—
Wall calendar with world map from M. Kanji and Co., Agents, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
Ivory finish shirt buttons from Samson and Co., Triplicane, Madras.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Educating the Soul" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES

The last two of the series of lectures on "Modern Arabic Languages and Literature" will be delivered by Dr. H. F. al-Hamdani, M.A., Ph.D., in the Lecture Theatre, University South Wing, on Monday, the 21st and Tuesday the 22nd instant at 5-45 p.m. on each day, instead of on the 17th and 18th January, as previously notified.

The REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HELEN HAYES


WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
with Brian AHERNE • Madge EVANS
Romance—Comedy—Pathos!

NEXT SATURDAY

THE BIGGEST, GAYEST, LOVELIEST, MUSICAL IN THE WORLD!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FAME MEANT NOTHING TO HER....She wanted....
DANNY BOY
A thrilling tale of mother-love!
POPULAR SONGS!

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Hour. H. M.'s Coldstream Guards Band. Conducted by Lieut. J. C. Windram. (H. M. V. Records). 2 p.m. Close down

5 p.m. Ladies Talk. By Beth. 5-30 p. m. European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour. Talk. Responsibilities of Education. By Miss Sumati Vasantrao Naik, B.A. 7 p.m. Indian Programme. Sonibai Mulgaokar. Vocal music. 8 p. m. Interval. 8-50 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9 p.m. Time signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. "Here and There" A Commentary on People and Events. 9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-45 p.m. Miss M. H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. (Elocution and Dramatic Art.) Readings from Shakespeare. No. 2 "Shakespeare's Queens". 10 p.m. The Art Players. SB By kind permission of "Cafe Ninette." 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Harry Pell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 8-30 p.m. Talk: "India" Lady Layton. 9-45 p.m. Norman Hackforth, Composer and Pianist of Revue and Radio Successes, playing a Programme of his own compositions. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. "Boxing the compass." By Ursula Branston. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the Public Health Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, a lecture will be delivered on Thursday the 17th instant at 6-30 p.m., at the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y. M. C. A.), Lamington Road, on "The Importance of Preventive Medicine", by Major A. Y. Daboikar, Director of Public Health, Bombay Presidency.

SRIMAT BHAGBAT AT MADHOBAG

Srimat Bhagbat, recitation of Lord Sri Krishna's life and noble deeds will be held at Madhobag from Wednesday 16th to 31st instant at night from 7 to 8-30.

Pandit Krishna Nath Banerjee of Calcutta will be the official priest for the recital and chants. Pandit Krishna spent over 7 years in U. S. A. as a student, worker and a lecturer of Vedic.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P and O mail steamer 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with the mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

The outward P and O extra steamer 'Moldavia' left Port Sudan on the 11th instant and in the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

The 'Moldavia' will sail from No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall at 11 p.m. the same day.

DADAR SAMARTHA BHARAT VYAYAM MANDIR

On last Sunday the opening ceremony of the above Vyayam Mandir was performed under the presidentship of Sjt. Dahanukar, a well-known corporator of the ward.

The secretary gave a brief report of the Mandir. Mr. Narwane appealed to the public for financial help and requested the president to open. The president Sjt. Dahanukar spoke about the Vyayam Mandir and the need for such institutions and asked the audience to help the institution as much as they can.

The secretary then read the names of the donors: Sjt. Dahanukar Rs. 125; Sjt. M. G. Deodhar Rs. 101; Sjt. Kopardekar Rs. 101; Sjt. Bhaskar Shastri Shiralkar Rs. 25; Sjt. B. G. Sant Rs. 25; Sjt. S. A. Apte Rs. 25.

At a meeting of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee which was held at Sadaquat Ashram, Patna, the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee recommend to the public to encourage the use of coal from such collieries which are purely Indian in management and in Capital" —United Press.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss S. Satyamurti left Madras to-day by the Grand Trunk Express for Delhi. They will remain there till the end of the Assembly session and will return to Madras by the middle of April.

Frequent attacks of small pox both in the town and other parts of the Travancore State have been reported. These stray cases of attacks have mostly proved fatal.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"EDUCATING THE SOUL"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday, Jan. 16th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

No Fees No Collections.

ELECT THOSE WHO WORK FOR MASSES

Nimbkar, Karnik & Maniben Appeal To Voters

A public meeting was held on the Chawpatty sands on Sunday evening to support the candidatures of Miss Manuben Kara from B Ward (Mandvi), Mr. R. S. Nimoker from 'D' Ward and Mr. V B Karnik from 'F' Ward Parel with Mr. Karnik in the chair.

Mr. Karnik in his opening speech eulogised the services rendered by this three labour candidates, to the cause of the exploited classes in the city who are contesting the ensuing municipal elections from 'B' 'D' and 'F' wards.

Miss Manuben Kara who followed next said that those who stood for the goal of complete Independence for India were the only persons who worked for the rights of the masses, and as such they had the first claim on the votes of the electorate in the election to the Corporation.

Mr. V. B. Karnik urged that in the interests of the masses if success were to be achieved in the ultimate struggle for complete Independence it was imperative that they should vote for only those who stood firm by that goal.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker said some people in the city were contesting the municipal election on the communal basis. But those who fight for the exploited masses had no caste or religion.

Mr. Noorani, General Secretary Bombay Hawkers' Union, also spoke.

The meeting then terminated.

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Sohrab Jamshedji Bulsara, M.A., will deliver today (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, his first lecture of the Government Fellowship Lecture series on "The Glory of Zarathustra's Holy Teachings as preached by Himself and His Successors: "The Divine Splendour of Creation and Its Help in the Attainment of the Human Goal of Spiritual Excellency and Bliss."

SRI RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

CALCUTTA (By mail)

A definite start was given to the programme of work of the Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations at a joint meeting of the Finance and the Publicity Standing Committees held on Friday evening at the Calcutta Corporation premises, Sir Hari Sankar Paul presiding. A tentative programme was approved and Messrs. Sailapati Chatterji and S. C. Ray, Secretaries of Finance and Publicity Committees respectively were asked to push on with the collection of funds and adequate publicity of the programme.

SANATANIST PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, a public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus of Bombay will be held at Bada Mandir Garden 3rd Bholwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) to consider the resolutions passed by the 7th annual conference of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha at Ahmedabad and chalk out a scheme for propaganda work on the lines suggested therein and to select candidates for the coming Municipal Corporation Election His Holiness Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj will preside.

SUPPORT TO MR. TARALKAR'S CANDIDATURE

Messrs. N. N. Menon, N. C. Ramkrishna and V. K. U. Menon have issued the following appeal to voters of 'G' Ward:

Mr. B. N. Taralkar is one of the candidates for the ensuing Municipal election, and we strongly recommend him to you.

He has been a staunch worker and on many occasions strongly sided with the mill workers. Mr. Taralkar was one of the citizens who mustered strong under the National Flag and was sentenced to undergo one and half years' rigorous imprisonment. Voters of the B. P. C. C. correctly judging the abilities of Mr. Taralkar elected him for B. P. C. C. from 'G' Ward. If a chance is given to him again to work in the Municipal Corporation we have every hope that Mr. Taralkar will work wholeheartedly for the citizens of Bombay.

MR. K. H. GOREGAOKER'S MANIFESTO

In the course of his manifesto Mr. Goregaoker says:

"My work in the Corporation has been in all directions.. I have closely studied every possible question that arose and attended to the grievances and complaints personally not only of the residents of my ward but of others as well. My help has been specially requisitioned on the subject of the coal dust nuisance at Dadar. Sanitation, health, water supply, traffic conditions, and the general well-being of the ratepayers are constantly engaging my attention. I have made efforts for safe, good, clean footpaths and roads and to prevent the city going into the grip of hawkers' nuisance. The amelioration of the condition of the people living in small tenements is my special subject and I am doing my best to achieve this end. I have served on several committees of the Corporation and in other institutions as a representative of the Bombay Municipality.

Peshawar.—It is understood that several arrests of Safi Utmankhel and Khandhari Mohmand tribesmen have been effected in Peshawar District in connection with harbouring of Chimnai and other outlaws by men from these tribes at the time when the outlaws were committing depredations in Peshawar District.—A. P.

"Appalling Lies Which Needed No Cross-Examination"

Velinkar On Jehangir Petit's Evidence In Case Against His Mother

The story told by Bhide and Narbhiram was highly improbable and this evidence was brought in to fill the gap in the chain of evidence for the prosecution case.

It was improper for a solicitor to attend at the office of a share-broker to record the statement another share-broker was going to make in court, particularly as a "dentist" was present to "prompt and supplement" his answers to the questions put by the Solicitor.

"What a farce this recording of a statement by Mr. Captain in Mr. Jamnadas Morarjee's office. What a farce, I repeat. I call it a disgrace, a perfect disgrace, no matter how you look at it."

These were the observations Mr. Velinker made when Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the "Petit Case" on Tuesday at the Esplanade Police Court.

Referring to Mr. Jehangir Petit's evidence, counsel said: "It is no pleasant task to deal with the evidence of this ungrateful son, actuated by malice, giving evidence against his own mother, sister and brother. A scion of the Petit family who would have been respected in this city and, perhaps, throughout India, has wasted all his patrimony and now having been adjudged an insolvent, enjoys the luxury of living in the Taj Mahal Hotel. He has disgraced the name of the Petits as he has disgraced himself in the witness box."

Mr. Velinker resuming his address, again laid stress on the fact that no mention was made in the complaint filed in Court that the jewels alleged to have been concealed by Goolbai, had been inspected by Bhide, and Narbhiram in the early part of 1931.

Counsel then referred to Bhide's recollection of the incident at Chatteau Petit when he went to inspect the jewels and submitted that this witness was brought in to testify to the existence of the jewels in the possession of Goolbai early in 1931. After a close examination of his evidence Counsel submitted that this witness was not speaking the truth and his evidence should be rejected.

Counsel proceeding said that Narbhiram had been tutored by Bhide as to the evidence he was to give in this case. "The part that Bhide took in coaching up Narbhiram both before Mr. Captain in the office of Jamnadas Morarjee and before coming into Court was most disgraceful" Mr. Velinker said and referred to the admissions made by Narbhiram as to how his statement came to be recorded, after his memory was refreshed by Bhide.

Another Solicitor Attacked.

Counsel said that Mr. Coltman had refrained from commenting on Narbhiram's evidence but he proposed to read it. He commented on the impropriety of a solicitor recording the statement of a share broker in the office of another Share Broker in the presence of a dentist and permitting the dentist to prompt and supplement Narbhiram's answer.

This was a disgrace, Counsel said, no matter which ever it was looked at. If it was true it was certainly a "disgrace" and if it was not true, Narbhiram was telling a falsehood.

Counsel argued that having found that there was a gap in the evidence, namely to establish that Goolbai had some jewel left with her between Jany. 23, 1931 and February 16, 1932. Mr. Dinshaw, "the collector of evidence," felt that this gap must be filled up. So it is possible Mr. Velinker continued, that Mr. Dinshaw might have sent for Mr. Jamnadas Morarjee, his sharebroker, and requested him to help Mr. Dinshaw in this matter. Mr. Morarjee in turn must have gone to his broker friend Narbhiram and invoked his assistance to please Mr. Dinshaw.

"Dentist Kept Handy."

Thereafter Narbhiram was directed to make a statement to Mr. Captain, Solicitor of the Bank and Mr. Captain went to Mr. Morarjee's office where the Dentist was kept handy to supplement and prompt the answers to the questions which were put by the Bank's Solicitors. These answers were recorded by Mr. Captain and a copy was sent to Narbhiram.

In the witness box Narbhiram admitted that he had read over this "copy" at least three times before he stepped into the witness box, in order to refresh his memory in regard to statements he had made to Mr. Captain. 15 days prior to coming into the witness box.

"Tutored Evidence."

Counsel submitted, that the only inference to be drawn from the admissions of Narbhiram was that he had been tutored to give evidence and was supplied with a copy in order to enable him to adhere to his statements recorded by Mr. Captain. Mr. Velinker continuing said that, if in a criminal prosecution it was brought to the notice of the Court that a witness was previously examined and was allowed to be coached up by another "what reward would the Police officer concerned in the case receive? Would he be condemned or commended? How long would he remain in service after such a condemnation? There was no need to elaborate this argument as it spoke for itself. Mr. Velinker said. "I hope your worship while arriving at a decision, will highly condemn this piece of evidence as interfering with justice."

"Improbable Story."

The story told by Narbhiram and Bhide, Counsel submitted was highly improbable and should not be relied upon or believed. The whole story was so ridiculous that it was not possible to criticise it with a serious face.

"Here is a man P.T. Shah formerly of Graham and Co., now an Income-Tax expert, who in 1931 wanted to buy jewellery worth Rs. 1 or Rs. 1½ lacs for some unknown person and, in order to find such jewellery he does not go to the hundreds of jewellers in Bombay but to a share-broker. He might have as well gone to a Veterinary Surgeon, for the share broker to whom he went never dealt or negotiated purchase of jewellery." This was the first improbability. Then, Counsel continued, "this share broker this ignoramus, then approaches a dentist who in turn goes to Modak, who was not brought into the witness box, probably, wisely."

Counsel commenting further on the evidence of Narbheram stat-

(Continued on Page 3)

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

6 P. C. ½-Yearly Dividend Declared

The net profits of the Central Bank of India Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 1934, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 5,65,824-8-0, brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 29,50,516-13-9, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as under:

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June 1934 Rs. 5,04,396.

Amount provided for Doubtful debts which are already disclosed in previous Balance-Sheets Rs. 11,75,000.

Amount transferred to Sinking Funds in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs 2,00,000.

Amount provided for Income Tax and Super Tax Rs. 50,000; Rs. 19,29,396.

The balance of Rs. 10,21,120-13-9 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:

To pay a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per anumm free of Income Tax for the half year ended 31st December 1934 Rs. 5,04,396; to carry forward to next year's accounts Rs. 5,16,724-13-9; Rs. 10,21,120-13-9; Rs. 29,50,516-13-9.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Crockery Merchant Fined

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Jafferbhoy Gulamhussein Padamsy charged Fazal Peermahomed Minikia with infringing Trade Mark Act under sections 482, 483 and 486, I. P. C. The complainant alleged that the "Lion" brand crockery which his firm used to import for the past thirty years was his trade mark. For some time past in the crockery market the accused was found selling crockery of "Lion" brand mark which he had no right to do. The accused had imported a number of cases of "Lion" brand which he sold to the public. The Chief Presidency Magistrate after hearing the evidence convicted the accused. He did not believe the defence of the accused that the manufacturers put on the "Lion" brand without his permission. He fined the accused Rs. 200 on each count, viz: Rs. 600 in all and ordered Rs. 300 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Certificate For Butter

What is the test of the first quality butter? The public of Bombay buy butter from different dairy companies and shops, but no one yet knows the quality of the butter consumed. It will be gratifying to note that Messrs. Polson and Co., of Bombay, have taken up this matter, and now are in communication with the Government of India to standardise butter and classify it in certain grades according to the quality. In foreign countries Government experts test butter and as examiners give marks or points to the butter. First rate butter is graded as "Finest Quality," second rate is graded as "First Grade," then lower quality is graded "Second Grade" and so forth. One advantage of such classification is that the consumers know what quality of butter they are having and they can also buy according to their circumstances. In Bombay for want of such classification, consumers are at a loss to know which is which. The points for grading butter are given according to the quality of the milk and cream and also the sanitary and hygienic way the butter is prepared. The British Analytical Control of London, which certifies for the quality of food stuff picks up from any place articles of food and subjects the same to analysis before issuing their certificates. Polson's pasteurised butter is subjected to this test every other month and certificates are issued certifying the purity and excellent quality of butter. If a Board of that kind is appointed in India, it would be a great blessing to the public and also prove a check on adulteration.

Our Lifts

Last year a couple of fatal accidents occurred in the lifts and the Government of Bombay were asked to draft rules regulating the design, construction and maintenance of lifts. The City Coroner also was of opinion that some stringent rules were necessary compelling the owner of a lift to get its mechanism inspected every six months by a competent person approved by Government. At present, in absence of any such rule, lifts are used till the breaking-point and in case of an accident to the passengers, no one is held responsible. The Governor-in-Council, who considered this matter, however, came to the conclusion that no such action was necessary for the present. If Government had drafted rules for the safety of the public, who have to use lifts several times a day, and imposed obligation on the owners periodically to examine them, it would have in no way involved them in additional expenditure. Even if an inspector was appointed for the purpose, his pay would have been covered by the inspection fees of lifts imposed on the owners.

SHREE SAHITYA SANSAD

Discussion On Mahatma's Influence On Gujerati Literature

In commemoration of the twelve years of activities of Shree Sahitya Sansad, Bombay, a meeting was held at the Gujarati Shree Mandal Hall, on 13th inst. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the president of the Sansad was in the chair. Six to seven subjects were initiated by different speakers, and a lively discussion of them followed. A unique feature was the speech of the well-known Marathi dramatist Mama Varerkar about Gujarati drama Then poetry, short-story humour and similar subjects were discussed by various persons of literary standing.

MAHATMA AND GUJARATI LITERATURE

The President wound up the discussion by remarking on the modern Gujarati poetry and the influence of Mahatma Gandhi on Gujarati life and literature. He observed that Gujerati poetry was still breathing of Romanticism, and hoped that it would steadily march towards realism.

Another function arranged by Shree Sahitya Sansad on the same day was somewhat unique. It was at the Blavatsky Lodge that the people of Bombay had the opportunity to witness the performance of one Panbai from Lathi in Kathiawar. Her main feat was a perfect combination of the movements of body to the exact timings of music. It was also accompanied by old devotional songs. A great feat did this rustic woman perform, when with a burning lamp on her head she continued her Bhajan to the tune. Another noteworthy feature was her performance with a sword in her mouth, still keeping her hands clear off the sword, in spite of the swift timings of the music.

MR. CURTAY AND THE CORPORATION

Mr Mahomed Ismail Curtay writes: I am a sitting member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last 19 years elected every time by an overwhelming majority of votes. Under strong medical advice, I regret to announce, I had to decide much against my will not to contest the ensuing election owing to heart-trouble of a serious nature. I take this opportunity of thanking all my voters who have been giving me their solid support in years past and who had assured me their support at the ensuing elections.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935

OUR RAILWAYS

"The year under review" "is the first year," says the Annual Administration Report on Indian Railways for 1933-34, "to show some signs of recovery since the world-wide depression had begun to affect railways." But the only sign of real recovery the Report furnishes lies in a slight increase in the volume of traffic, as compared with the preceding year which marked the depth of depression: and a still slighter growth of the gross receipts from goods traffic. Passenger traffic continues to decline, falling from 37.58 crores in 1929-30 to 30.1 crores in 1933-34. Despite the rise of nearly 10 per cent. in the total tonnage carried, —from 70.6 million to 76.5 million tons—the improvement in the total gross receipts is only about 2½ per cent., i.e, from 84 crores in the preceding year to 86 crores in 1933-34. The main explanation lies, in our judgment, in the continued depression in the prices of Indian commodities and in the uneconomic and excessive rates and fares still prevalent on the Indian railways. The authorities responsible for the management and finances of this India's one considerable national enterprise have been strangely unmindful of the most elementary principles of economics as applied to railway rates and fares. Whenever they want more money, they simply screw up the rates and fares. In a blind, undiscriminating manner, utterly regardless of whether the charges so raised could be borne by the traffic available, whether the process of rate-raising would not kill the goose itself that lays these golden eggs. The Report under review does mention, indeed, a few isolated experiments at reduction in rates and fares; but these are insignificant individually, and ineffective collectively. The result is inevitable. Railway finances and Railway economy in general continue to suffer from a terrible blight, which withers and destroys the very roots of success. As the Report itself notes, the suggestions of Mr. Pope,—the Special Commissioner imported by Government from Britain to advise upon all possible economies in the working of Indian railways,—are still under consideration, despite the excellent results noted in many cases under the system of Job Analysis recommended by him. The larger issue of wholesale rationalisation on Indian railways apparently still awaits the decision of the supreme authorities, even on such vital matters as, improved publicity and salesmanship, closer study of markets and greater elasticity in rates and fares. And meanwhile the total railway asset of the country continues to deteriorate.

No Ground For Optimism

Apart from the larger issue of the co-ordination of the Railway with the general economy of the country, such as the reconciliation of the road and rail transport, the financial results, narrowly so called, give no ground for optimism in the Indian railways. The gross receipts have fallen, despite a little spurt in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33, from the peak of 103. 72 crores in 1928-9 to 86.63 crores, or a decline of 16 per cent; while in spite of all the boasted economies, the working expenses have fallen from 55.59 in 1929-30 to 48.31 crores, or a decline of 13 per cent. only. This inspite of using up old stores, and so avoiding outlay on that account; and making adjustments out of depreciation fund. It is, also, inclusive of emergency cut in salaries, which is likely to be restored at the first opportunity. The economies made are thus neither substantial nor abiding. In the ten years since railway finance was separated from the general national budget, there was a surplus in the first six years, and deficit in the last four. If, however, one considers the obligation, laid upon the railway budget under the sanctioned scheme of separation, for a contribution to the public revenues the aggregate surplus of 20 crores is to be set off against a total deficit of 32.53 crores in the last four years. The balance accumulated in the Depreciation Fund,—32 crores,—has had accordingly to be depleted to continue the promised contribution, and make both ends meet in the railway account. The final result is, that, at the end of 1933-34, the accumulated liability of railways, which will have to be met when the surplus once again emerges,—if it ever does,—aggregates 38 crores. Of these 16 crores represent the contribution, now suspended, due to the public exchequer, and the balance, temporary loans from the railways' own depreciation fund. The capital at charge is steadily growing,—from 629 crores in 1923-4 to 795 crores in 1933-34; and though recent conversion operations have reduced the total burden of interest by less than 50 lakhs out of a total charge on that account of 33 crores in 1931-2, the net receipts continue to show a smaller return at charge than could be reasonably expected.

Slow Indianisation

The grievances in connection with the Indian railways are confined, not merely to their defective, or unsatisfactory financial management. India's entire railway system has been built, and is worked, with an eye and a half to its strategic utility, even in priority to its commercial importance. Leaving out that aspect of the matter, and without regard to the admitted loss on the confessedly strategic lines, Indian railway management has, in recent years, particularly exposed itself to criticism by its treatment of the growing road competition. The road, in its new importance, can neither be snubbed, nor be ignored. The national economy of this country, with its very small scale producer, will not permit the road transport to be discouraged for the sake of the railways, without grave harm resulting to the country's prosperity, collectively considered. The chapter on accidents, again, shows an increase in the number of killed,—from 2757 in the preceding year to 2826 in the year under Report,—and injured, from 9509 to 10982,—which cannot reflect unmitigated credit for efficiency in operating these railways. Even as regards the pace of Indianisation in railway service, if we confine ourselves to the ranks of gazetted officers,—where alone Europeans seek employment—the following figures will show that in ten years the progress is by no means as rapid or substantial as the pledges and declarations of policy would lead one to believe: —Railway Staff, Gazetted Officers,

	Total Staff	Euro-peans	In-dians
On 31-4-1925	1948	1145	463
On 31-3-1934	1860	1156	704

This shows an apparent increase of the Indian element in gazetted ranks from 23.77 per cent. to 37.85 per cent., or a growth of 14.08 per cent. in 9 years. At this rate it would to take us 65 years to Indianise wholly the entire railway service in the country. To those who demand that the children of the soil have a prior claim upon such services in their own country, this pace of Indianisation must prove extremely disappointing. The real sting of this slow progress lies in the fact that even the shrinking number of non-Indians employed in the Indian railways does not necessarily mean a proportionately reduced pay bill on their account. The 1869 gazetted officers cost over 3 crores or 10 per cent. of the total railway pay bill, as against the 700,000 subordinate employees,—or 99⅔ per cent. of the total available employment—having to be content with the balance. Though no statistics are given in the Report on this particular point, the statement may be safely ventured that the 62.15 per cent. of the Gazetted ranks, which still consist of Europeans, must be accounting for more than 80 per cent. of the total pay-bill on account of the superior staff, so that though Indian officers in railway service may have increased in numbers their emoluments cannot necessarily be said to have increased in a like proportion. The entire railway enterprise is thus open to the most serious criticism on the score of administrative efficiency, financial economy, and national sentiment.

RETORT COURTEOUS

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has given a retort courteous to Mr. J.T. Whitty, Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa, who attempted to boost the J.P.C. scheme in reply to some welcome addresses at Gaya. Mr. Whitty had stated that the scheme was a great advance on the present position, and was based on British goodwill towards India. Rajen Babu does not question whatever goodwill there may be behind the scheme or the sincerity of purpose in British rule in India, but candidly points out what every Indian knows, that "this sincerity of purpose is not a little tinged with a selfish desire to preserve for Britishers not only fat incomes derived in thousands of ways through services, trades and professions, but also great prestige, power and patronage." It is the sincerity so tinged that inspires the J.P.C. scheme and its counterpart is a profound distrust of Indians' capacity for self-rule. But Rajen Babu retorts that "to say that Indians are unfit to take charge of their own affairs after nearly 150 years of British training is the greatest condemnation of that rule," and he adds: "Indians are determined not to swerve from their course." They will achieve their goal. And that goal is complete independence.

In this connection a word needs to be said about Mr. C. F. Andrew's reference to the "goal of Dominion Status" in his interview with the "Manchester Guardian." He is perfectly accurate in his observation that the J.P.C. Report has created extreme bitterness in India "far beyond anything understood in England." But he is pitifully mistaken in his view that the bitterness is due most to the omission of any reference to the goal of Dominion Status, and in his suggestion that the mere mention of the goal in the Constitution would appreciably reduce the bitterness. Mr. Andrews ought to have known that Dominion Status is a goal to but a small section of the Indian Nation and that the bulk of the people aspire to complete independence. And after their experience of the way the solemn promises to them are honoured by the Government, the mere reiteration of the promise about Dominion Status will make little difference to them.

WILL THE MAHARAO NOTE?

We have before us a representation to the Maharao of Cutch by some of his "most loyal and humble subjects" of Cutch-Mandvi, asking him to redress their local grievances. These grievances are about bad sanitation, and the neglect of its duties by the local municipality dominated by officials and other nominated members. Indeed such grievances are common in many Indian States but they continue to remain unredressed despite all the complaints and representations made by the people. The signatories to the present representation refer to a grievance which makes one blush for the authorities concerned. They say: "A very indecent sight is presented when the police pass through the open bazaar taking the under-trial prisoners from the lock-up and make them perform their ablutions in broad daylight in the precincts of the market even in the presence of women-vegetable-dealers. We had complained about the matter to the Police Commissioner, but nothing as yet been done. The under-trial prisoners are unneccesarily victimised and the public has to bear the nuisance mutely." Persons that know what is what explain that the expression "perform their ablutions" extends even to the under-trial prisoners being compelled to use the open precincts of the market as a latrine. Grievances like this arises in most cases from utter habitual neglect of the commonest rights and interests of the people. But it is surely not in the interests of the Maharao of Cutch to permit the continuance of such criminal neglect.

J. P. C. REPORT ANALYSED

The Safeguards Are Impediments In The Evolution Of A Truly Responsible System Of Government

By K. T. SHAH.
II.

Having considered the "Principles,"—or the lack thereof,—in the Report, let us next examine the main features, as summarised in the First Section dealing with the "Principles of a Settlement." So far as this Section goes, the main features of the Report seem to be:

(1) A united system of Government, under a strong central authority, in the form of a Federation.

(2) Adequate Safeguards, with definite reservations of departments of Government excluded from the purview of the Indian ministers, nominally made responsible to the Legislature, with a meticulous delimitation of the functions and powers of the Legislature.

(3) Subject to the above, a system of Provincial Autonomy, abolishing the present system of Dyarchy in the Provinces.

With these very definite and meticulous restrictions, and with a written constitution, there can be no hope of that element of elasticity, that degree of flexibility,—to use a phrase employed by the Report,—which might undo much of the mischief inherent in such precautions. Nevertheless the Report claims "Flexibility" in the provisions they recommend as an "essential element" (paras 21-22). "The success of a Constitution," the Committee very wisely declare, "depends, indeed, far more upon the manner and spirit in which it is worked than upon its formal provisions" (22). But the entire structure raised by them takes every care to avoid any chance of such understanding, political instinct or tradition growing, which would provide the seeds for the natural growth of the Constitution.

Strong Executive

There are three elements strongly militating against the development of these seeds of growth and smooth functioning of the political and administrative machinery the Committee recommend, which are all the direct creations of their own Report and recommendations. They insist upon a strong Executive,—not the ministry, but the Chief Executive officer, the Governor in the Provinces, and the Governor-General in the national Federation. They recommend an "efficient administration," which they regard as the "backbone of all good Government" (para 24). By an "efficient Administration" the Committee mean "a strong and impartial Public Service" (Ibid.) That the one complaint of the Indian public is against this over-pampered and over-paid bureaucracy, rooted in red tape and interested in their own position, prospects and emoluments being maintained intact, no matter what the financial or economic position of the country as a whole may be,—is no concern of the Committee. That, with the present financial plight of India, and the general economic ability of its people, the burden of this "efficient Administration" is beginning to be perceived in all its injustice, so that the claim for impartiality on behalf of this Public Service is impossible to sustain after a moment of dispassionate reflection on the subject,—is likewise no concern of the Committee. They are obsessed with the remark of the Simon Commission—itself less than a half truth—"that nowhere in the world is there such frequent need for courageous and prompt action as in India" (para 23), and so they hold that in India "the executive function is . . . of overriding importance" (Ibid).

Mutual Contradictions

The only reasons the Committee adduce for this preposterous view is the absence of any disciplined political parties, which would render the Ministers' position less effective and authoritative than could be desired. But in this they are contradicting their own view that one cannot foresee what developments will take place, when once a constitution is put into working effect. (cp. para 22). And, moreover, if disciplined political parties are absent; if the chances of a re-elected Legislature differing materially from its predecessor are few because of the existence of communal electorates, whose fault is it? Who has started this communal hare? How and why have the communal electorates been introduced? What prevents most effectually the emergence of saner, and more real political parties, divided "inter se" by substantial differences on economic issues, except this blighting influence of separate Electorates? It is useless to adduce further argument against this part of the Report, which appears to be a mass of mutual contradictions.

Rigid Safeguards

Given the presence of a Governor with dictatorial powers and authority; given the existence of a strongly entrenched and utterly impregnable Bureaucracy, what chance can there be for a real sense of responsibility developing, not only in the popular Ministers, but also in their constituents or supporters in the Legislature? We shall examine in another connection the formation and composition of this so-called responsible body of Ministers. Here it is enough to point out that, as though the provisions already referred to were not sufficient for the purpose of making the change or advance utterly

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

SAAR RETURNS.

"Although a big German victory was expected, the size of the majority came as a surprise among League circles, where relief was expressed at the definite establishment of the fact that the anti-German minority of ten per cent. removes the last check on handing back the Saar to Germany."

The above message from Genoa correctly sums up the general reaction to the result of the plebescite. From one point of view it may be regrettable that Saarlanders did not vote for the "status quo." But the majority of 92 per cent. clearly proves that Germany deserved the Saar. It is a stupendous majority, and some of the votes cast may have been due to the fear of Nazi reprisals of the return to Germany. Some of the votes may also be traceable to intensive propaganda by the Nazis. But the result is an expression neither of Nazi fear nor of Nazi fever. It is the expression of the Saarlanders' nationalism, his pride in his nation and Fatherland.

"FOURTH ESTATE" IN INDIA.

Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar gave an interesting lecture at Cochin on "The Fourth Estate, Its Privileges and Responsibilities". But if the "Associated Press" summary has not done him an injustice, the value of an otherwise useful and instructive address was spoilt by its omission. It is quite correct that the modern newspaper is "an essential factor in the organisation of every civilised community". It is quite correct that "extreme measures" for the control of the press are in force in Russia, Italy and Germany. And it is also quite correct that England fought "the many repressive laws that were forged to fetter the press" and won that freedom of the press which stands in glorious contrast to the conditions obtaining in countries under dictatorship. But Dr. Mudaliar seems to have stopped there. He did not discuss the position in India and how England, the home of journalistic freedom, has introduced that spirit of revolt against "the many repressive laws" on which she rightly prides herself. Dr. Mudaliar talked of ancient India, ancient Greece, and Rome, Modern Europe and England but he omitted rather curiously all mention of the one country which should have occupied the material part of his attention.

AN EXAMPLE

As welcome as the Ahmedabad settlement is the report that an agreement has been reached bringing to an end the Calcutta Dock Labour dispute. The terms of the agreement are that the working hours have been reduced from nine to eight hours per day and that the daily wages will be increased by 14 per cent. These terms are of special interest as they remove the misconception, common in certain quarters, that even a slight reduction of hours must necessarily involve proportionate reduction of wages. Experience has shown that often a reduction of hours tends to make the labour more efficient and entitled to higher wages. The agreement in question appears to be based on this experience and it may well be an example to those employers who are tempted to reduce wages because of the statutory reduction of hours of work to 54 hours a week.

MORE PROTESTS

We cordially welcome the election of Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy as, respectively, President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1935. We also welcome Mr. Subedar's spirited criticism of the Indo-British "Agreement," and we are confident that his views are fully shared by Mr. Chinoy and the Bombay business community in general, barring, of course, Mr. Mody. Indeed, in stating that the Agreement is a menace to Indian commerce and annihilates what little fiscal autonomy India possessed, Mr. Subedar echoes the feeling of the whole country. We trust Indian businessmen will not rest content with verbal criticism but will make common cause with the people in frustrating by all legitimate means the evil tendencies of this infliction, miscalled Agreement.

LOSS TO SCHOLARSHIP

Abdulla Al-Mamun Suhrawardy was essentially a scholar, a distinguished writer on, and an interpreter of, Islam. His services to his religion, which date back to his student days in England, had been both conspicuous and considerable. Indeed, it will not be an exaggeration to say that he had come to be regarded almost as a Muslim intellectual institution. And quite naturally, his later incursions into politics of a kind which contradicted the very spirit of the real "Abdulla Al-Mamun Suhrawardy" left many of his admirers wondering with regret at the anomaly. The tragedy of communalism cannot be more clearly exemplified than in the fate of the Suhrawardy and the Iqbal of the last ten years. It is, however, a consoling thought that Suhrawardy, the writer and scholar, will live long after the night-mare memories of Simon Commissions and Muslim Conferences have died away.

A JUST GRIEVANCE

Dr. Ambedkar has good ground to complain that the J. P. C. Report discriminates against the "Depressed Classes" inasmuch as it does not provide for any reservation of seats for this community in the Second Chambers, Provincial and Federal, though it conceds reservation to other minorities like Muslims, Europeans and Indian Christians. Such discrimination, as Dr. Ambedkar points out, is clearly against the assurance given by the Premier and embodied in the Poona Pact that the "Depressed Classes" will be given adequate representation in all the Legislatures. But the Doctor speaks more for himself than his community when he suggests that the J. P. C. Report would be acceptable to it if seats could be reserved for it in the Second Chambers and when he reiterates his view that the consent of his community to the transfer of power to Indians was conditional upon adequate provision being made for its representation in the Legislatures.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Mr. Sastri's Appeal

Mr. Sastri in an article appearing elsewhere has made a striking appeal for co-operation between Congressmen and Liberals at this juncture. He says "Congressmen and Liberals have drifted far apart. It is an acute sense of common danger that has drawn them together at this moment". He proceeds then to appeal for co-operation. The "Bombay Chronicle" which has been one of the merciless critics of Mr. Sastri in the past comments thus on the appeal: "Stated so generally, the hope will find ready response among most Congressmen". It should and we hope that it will.

"Hitavada"

There is no truth in the suggestion that a couple of severe cases of chill-brains that have occurred in Bori Bunder are due to the present cold wave. As a matter of fact, they are very old and very chronic.

* * * *

It is reported that two Banias have started on a crawling pilgrimage to Badrinath. But we are not prepared to call this method of locomotion very novel.

No, no, the instance of crawling that occurs to you is not the instance that we are thinking of.

* * * *

We, in fact, refer to something bigger and wider.

We hold that the two pilgrims are doing nothing original, because 350 millions of us have for a century been crawling on a "pilgrims' progress" towards our divinely-appointed destiny: the Temple of Dom—sorry, of "Responsible Government."

* * * *

The Banias, aforesaid, have also taken with them a Brahmin to 'administer to their spiritual needs' and (incidentally), 'to render worldly help.'

Nothing novel or original about this either. The 350 million proceeding Responsible-Government-wards will be accompanied by a requisite number of spiritual preceptors and worldly guides, philosophers and friends. Amen!

* * * *

According to a report from Calcutta the Dockers' Strike has been settled on the basis of an agreement providing for reduction of working-hours and rise in wages.

The report, as it is at present, shows the result to be distinctly favourable to workers. Pending full details, therefore, it must be accepted with extreme reserve.

* * * *

"Rumour-ridden Saar had a culminating sensation....." Reuter.

Now it will be Fuhrer-ridden with an endless series of culminating sensations.

* * * *

"British Women are the Smartest in the World," proclaims a headline.

And British men are the cutest in the world. At least, they try their best to be.

* * * *

"The report that about 40,000 emigres are about to enter France is ridiculed by officials of the Dutsche Front, who affirm that not a hair of anybody's head will be touched."

Perhaps not. But there are other ways also of inflicting bodily injury involving no contact with the hair of the head.

* * * *

"DO NOT DABBLE IN POLITICS."

ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

Under the above prominent headings is published in a contemporary a speech of Mr. Chandravarkar in which, "He advised them (teachers), not to dabble in local politics, but keep aloof from internal squabbles."

This is evidently Anglo-India's conception of how journalism 'ought to be done.'

Yes, the contemporary is the "Times of India."

* * * * *

BUS SYNDICATE.

Secretary's Resignation Creates A Situation.
—Calcutta Paper.

A situation vacant, we suppose.

* * * *

Mr. H.P. Mody has been elected unopposed to the Bombay Corporation by the Millowners' Association.

It seems that the Millowners' Association too possesses what the "Times of Inda" rightly calls, "the saving grace" of a sense of humour.

* * * *

The old man felt sorry for the tramp.

"Goodness!" he gasped. "And you say you are 15,000 miles from home?"

"That's right, sir," answered the tramp, hopefully.

"And where is your home?"

"Australia."

"Dear me! Take this, my good man. And how do you expect to get back?"

The man looked hard at the penny in his hand.

"Well, if I don't do better than this," he said, thoughtfully, "I suppose I'll 'ave to walk!"

Nariman To Fight A Test Case

ENHANCED MOTOR REGISTRATION FEES

Questions Executive Power To Levy By Notification

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement to the press:—

Every time there is a proposal to levy a new tax or even an attempt to re-shuffle and re-adjust existing duties, there is a hue and cry for some time, from quarters likely to be adversely affected; but these feeble protests soon die out without producing any effect, and everyone, including the protestants, meekly submit to these levies and regularly meet the annual or quarterly demands of the tax-gatherer. Nobody ever afterwards questions either the legality of the imposition or attempts to challenge it as 'ultra vires' or unconstitutional.

HISTORY RECALLED.

To-day, there is again a little stir in the Motor transport service, because of a Government communique proposing a consolidated motor-tax. In 1930, when Motor Registration fees were considerably enhanced and it was proposed, without a Taxation Bill in the Council to levy heavy motor tax for raising General Provincial Revenue by means of an Executive Act and Government Notification, I challeged the right of the Government to levy such an imposition without a formal sanction of the Legislative Council. So far back as March 1930, a resolution was passed at my instance in the Municipal Corporation, the concluding portion of which gave the following directions to the Municipal Commissioner: "The Corporation therefore requests the Commissioner to take immediate legal steps, after taking legal advice to obtain a writ of mandamus or any other action to prevent this enchroachment" (of illegal motor-taxation).

LEGAL ADVICE.

According to the above resolution, legal advice of two most eminent counsel, both ex-Advocate-Generals, was taken, and they both definitely upheld my contention that the imposition of motor-taxes to the extent of 9 lakhs in the shape of Registration fees, by means of a Government Notification, without legislative sanction, was 'ultra vires' and illegal, and action could be taken against the Government to prevent its recovery.

MAYOR'S MOVE.

In spite of such emphatic opinion, a legal action against the Government to prevent recovery of even illegal taxes was considered too drastic a step for our Corporation hence it was decided that before launching action, the Mayor should communicate to the Government on behalf of the Corporation, drawing its attention to this illegal and arbitrary action and requesting it to discontinue that illegal imposition.

Accordingly, in March, 1931, the then President addressed a long well-reasoned and courteous protest to the Government, requesting the Government to reconsider the position in light of eminent counsels' opinion and clear 'ultra vires' and illegal nature of the tax.

GOVT. ADAMANT.

It was then intended that in case Government did not comply with this reasonable request, the Corporation would take legal proceedings in the High Court according to the resolution quoted above.

Shortly after, I had got the above resolution passed in the Corporation, I could not pursue the matter further, as I was convicted in C. D. movement and had lost my seat in the Corporation.

When I resumed my seat again in 1934, I was surprised to find, that for 3-1|2 years during my absence, neither the Corporation nor the Commissioner had taken any steps in the matter, in spite of a clear resolution for immediate action, although the Government had not even acknowledged or replied to the mild protest sent by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation.

This illustrates the lethargic manner in which the affairs of the Corporation are conducted and how civic interests suffer at the hands of a Municipal Commissioner, appointed by Government, when they clash with the interests of Government.

"SCANT COURTESY."

The Municipal Commissioner continued to pay the enhanced Registration fees for Municipal cars under protest, in spite of Counsels' definite opinion that they were illegal and 'ultra vires,' and in defiance of the resolution of the Corporation. Hence in July 1934, after I resumed my seat in the Corporation, I got a fresh resolution passed, directing that action be taken with regard to this motor-tax, as well as for half a dozen other taxes illegally levied by Government, and the matter is again referred to Revenue and General Purposes Committee. It was some months after this fresh move in the Corporation, that Government thought fit to send a reply to the Mayor's letter dated 31st March, 1931. This Government's reply is dated 29th October 1934 and states that the position cannot be reconsidered. It took 3-1|2 years for the Government to draft this reply of one sentence. Such is the consideration and scant courtesy shown to the premier Corporation in India.

Although there is a 'prima-facie' case against the Government, still none has ventured to move in the matter.

TEST CASE.

As intimated in the Corporation debate on the subject, in order to force the issue, I refused to pay the enhanced registration fees for the ensuing year and demanded from the Motor Vehicle Department to renew the registration of my car on receipt of the fees existing before 1930 i.e., before the illegal enhancement was made; the last date for such renewal ended in August last. It will be an interesting and an important test case. The constitutional point involved will be of supreme importance; the principle issued to be decided by the highest tribunal, will be whether Executive Government, by means of a Government Notification and without a vote of legislature, can levy a tax for General Provincial purposes, and whether fees intended to be levied only for meeting the maintenance charges of a Police Motor Department, can be converted into taxes for enhancing General Revenue. If I succeed, this step may effect a saving to the motor-travelling public of the Presidency to the extent of about 9 lakhs a year. The case is somewhat similar, though on different points, to the one contested by me against the Tramway Company some years ago when, as a result of a favourable judgment from the High Court, the Tramway Company was prevented from doubling its fare and about 12 to 14 lakhs of the general travelling public were saved.

ALL DEPENDS ON VOTERS

In my present condition, this appears, from a financial point of view, a rash step; but as usual I have taken this leap, regardless of the consequences, relying upon the support and co-operation of rate-payers and citizens of this generous and appreciative city. There are half a dozen similar illegal impositions levied or appropriated by Government; the total amount involved is about Rs. 50 lakhs a year. If, as a result of fresh general elections, more real fighters and less mere ornamental talkers, are returned by the voters, this encroachment on rate-payers' rights can be prevented by strong drastic action, so that Corporation can also be relieved of its present financial stringency and essential Municipal services, such as Medical Aid, drainage primary education, etc., could be supplied more freely, and Municipal services that suffer for want of funds can be improved.

Not only does this tax impose an unjustifiable extra burden on the already heavily-taxed Motor-transport, but it also violates one of the most fundamental principles of even a farcical constitution, and lays down a dangerous precedent of giving the right to irresponsible Executive to levy high taxation by Executive Act of Notification, without even referring the matter to the legislature.

It may be suggested that in the new scheme proposed, the Registration fees must be reckoned at the much lower rates existing prior to 1930 and to that extent, the total levy must be reduced; although that will not compensate for the illegal recoveries for the past four years, still it will at least provide a belated remedy for the future.

RECORD CALLS IN 1934

Overseas 'Phone Service Proves Popular

PROPOSAL TO REDUCE RATES

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15

It is understood that in the near future there will be a general reduction in the rates for overseas telephone calls. The growing popularity of the service may be judged from the fact that the year 1934 closed with record calls in December which were 190 compared 101 in December of the previous year. In November, 1934, there were 111 overseas calls with a total duration of 445 minutes whereas in December there were 190 calls with a total duration of 820 minutes which is a record since the service was opened. The previous maximum was reached in February, 1934, when 151 calls were made.

CHRISTMAS FACILITIES

Ordinarily half the rate of traffic is allowed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Saturdays only but half-rate calls were auso allowed on Christmas Eve and the Overseas Service was widely advertised. Thirty three calls were successfully put through on Saturday preceding Christmas and 28 calls were made on Christmas Eve.

Since May, 1933, the lowest calls were made in March, 1934, when these numbered 65. It is estimated that 95 per cent overseas calls are for the United Kingdom. It is presumed that the full rate calls are generally used for commercial purposes whereas the majority of the half-rate calls are for social purposes concerning private affairs.

HELPING CLIENTS

The authorities help the clients by giving additional time if during the period of the three minutes call there is any difficulty in conversing owing to atmosphere conditions and the British and Indian Administrations make allowance even when unsatisfactory conversation has nothing to do with the actual service but is due to a defective voice or nervousness or such other factors.

CYCLE THAT RUNS ON WATER

ROHRI, (Sind), Jan. 15.

A Sindhi youngman of Rohri has made an invention which has aroused considerable interest. He has made a crude cycle that runs smoothly on water. He invited some friends and gave an exhibition of it on the waters of Indus.—United Press.

MANNEQUIN IDENTIFIES HAUPTMANN

Handwriting Expert Says Accused Wrote All Ransom Notes

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 14.

A surprise witness in Miss Nildegarde Alexander, a mannequin, identified Hauptmann as the man who shadowed Dr. Condon before the ransom was paid. The handwriting expert Mr. Eldridge Stein expressed the opinion that Hauptmann wrote all the ransom notes.

Mr. Henry Uhlig who lived with Fisch before the latter returned to Germany declared that he believed Fisch left the money with Hauptmann.—Reuter.

INDIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 14.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the view was expressed that the statement of Sir Clare-Lees was generally regarded as a fair reflection of the opinion of authoritative quarters in Lancashire in regard to the Indian Trade Agreement.

The formulation of more detailed views on behalf of the Board of Directors has been deferred pending receipt of reports from meetings of the Indian executive and the India section in the near future.—Reuter.

A map of the Saar, the scene of Sunday's Plebiscite.

Race For Corporation Membership

145 CONTEST FOR 86 SEATS

The last day for the nominations to the ensuing elections to be held on January 22, to the Bombay Corporation, was a day of rush at the Elections Department of the Municipality, which has its office in the Improvement Trust Buildings.

On Tuesday a large number of candidates filed their nomination papers and Mr. Chaubal, the Election Officer, was kept busy throughout the day.

As many as 145 candidates filed their nominations. Almost all the sitting members again put in their nominations, though the advent of a large number of Congress candidates lends a certain amount of piquancy to the whole situation.

The emergence of a Congress-Socialist Party with a well-thought-out Municipal programme must needs prove an immense education to the electorate and it has become abundantly clear that the voters had learnt a lot about their position as citizens with important civic responsibilities on their shoulders. The smallness of numbers of the Socialists is thus set off by their programme which has induced many a voter to think in the direction of progress and beyond the narrow walls of communalism.

In a city with a population of about 12 lakhs, the total number of voters which is not more than about 1,50,000, looks ridiculously small which only shows that the premier city is still miles behind real local self-government.

One healthy sign is the increasing number of women candidates three of whom are prominently connected with the Congress.

Indications are that the new Corporation may have many new faces among its members and the future promises to be lively.

CANDIDATES AND SEATS.

The total number of candidates contesting the Municipal elections this year is 145 as against 121 candidates, who stood for the elections on the last occasion.

The following table completely indicates the number of seats for contest and the number of candidates as well as the voters in each Ward:—

Ward	Seats.	Candidates.	Total No. of Voters.
A. (Fort)	12	17	12,157
B. (Mandvi)	16	26	17,030
C. (Bhuleshwar)	16	26	34,304
D. (Girgaum)	14	24	32,924
E. (Byculla)	12	18	19,235
F. (Dadar-Mat.)	8	19	14,020
G. (Mahim)	8	15	11,924
Total	86	145	1,41,594

There are as many as 5 Lady-contestants, three of them being Congressites. They are: Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi; Mrs. Jayshri Raijee and Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha.

The Congress Socialist Party has put 5 of its members in the field. Mr. Yusuf Meherally is contesting from Bhuleshwar Ward and Mr. M.R. Masani from the Girgaum Ward. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan stands in the Byculla Ward, while Messrs. Parshottam Tricumdas and J.C. Maitra are the party-candidates from the Parel Ward.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar is the only Harijan candidate and his chances seem to be rather bright.

The following is the complete list of Candidates, who filed their nominations on Tuesday evening:

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Candidates For Municipal Election

The following is the list of Congressmen who are standing as candidates for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the various Wards:—

A.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas.
Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji.

B.

Dr. J. V. Vora.
Mr. B. N. Mahisheri.
Dr. J. N. Choksy.
Mr. Manant K. Mehta.

C.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.
Mr. Sunderdas Morarji.
Mr. Gunavant Kapadia.
Mr. Yusuf Meherally.
Mr. Jethmal Narandas.

D.

Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Mr. S. K. Patil.
Mr. Nagindas T. Master.
Mr. D. S. Babrekar.
Mrs. Jaishri Raiji.
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel.
Mr. M. R. Masani.

E

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
Mr. S. K. Pupala.
Mr. S. L. Silam.
Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan.

F.

Mr S. B. Mahadeshwar.
Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas.
Mr. J. C. Maitra.
Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar.

G.

Mr. I. S. Patel.
Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha.
Mr. B. N. Taralkar.

Mr. Lele Withdraws

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

Owing to the peremptory injunction of my doctor, who is also a friend, I am compelled to withdraw from the Municipal Election contest. I apologise to the many friends who had promised to help and support me.

ELECTIONS FOR A.I.C.C.

Maharashtra's Representatives Chosen

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 14.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held at Poona on the 13th. More than 40 members attended. The following members to the A I C C were declared duly elected for Maharashtra:—

1 Mr. S D Deo; 2 Dr B C Lagu; 3 Mr. N V Gadgil; 4 Mr. N G Gore; 5 Mr. D K Gosavi; 6 Mr. R G Jaju; 7 Mr. A V Tilak; 8 Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat.

The following office-bearers and the members of the Executive Committee were elected:—

President:—Mr. S. D. Deo. Secretaries: 1. Mr. G. A. Deshpande; 2 Mr. S K Bhave. Treasurer:—Mr. G. T. Joshi. Members of the Ex. Committee:—1. Mr. S. P. Patwardhan (Ratnagiri), 2 Mr. A. N. Patil (Satara); 3 Mr. H V Mahajan (Kolaba); 4 Mr. G H Deshpande (Nasik); 5 Mr. Keshavrao Garud (Nagar); 6 Dr. Antrolikar (Sholapur); 7 Mr. J G Gokhale (E Khandesh); 8 Mr. Balubhai Mehta (West Khandesh) 9 Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat (Sub District); 10 Mr. Baburav Dandekar (Thana); 11 Mr. A B Pandit (States).

As regards the suggested change in the first Artiole in the Congress Constitution, it was decided by majority that the words "Peaceful and legitimate means" should remain in the creed as before.

"D" Wadr Bye-Election To B. P. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Girgaum 'D' Ward will be received at the Office of the 'D' Ward District Congress Committee upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 25th instant.

The roll of membership for the purpose of this bye-election shall be closed at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 18th instant.

In case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, the 3rd February, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

KARNATAK MEMBERS ON A.I.C.C.

(From A Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Jan. 14.

The followingi seven candidates are duly elected to the A I C C from Karnatak:—

1 Sjt. Rangarao Diwakar; 2. Sjt. Gangadhararao Deshpande; 3 Sjt Viranagouda Patil; 4 Dr N S Hardikar; 5 Sjt Gudleppa Hallikeri; 6 Sjt Sampige Venkatapatiah ; 7 Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

SUPPORT TO MR. MAHADESHWAR'S CANDIDATURE

A public meeting of the voters of 'F' Ward was held on Monday to support the candidature of Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Mr. D. D. Wadia presiding.

Mr. Wadia explained the resolution of the B.P.C.C. and appealed to the voters to vote for Mr. Mahadeshwar who was a member of the Council of the B.P.C.C. and General Secretary of the 'F' Ward D.C.C. As an active Congressman he had courted jail twice. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said Mr. Mahadeshwar was closely connected with the working-class people in this Ward and knew their grievances well. He would be very useful in the Corporation in all questions regarding Labour conditions in Bombay.

Mr. Niranjan Sharma Ajit, therefore, was sure the voters had full faith in the Congress and they would uphold the prestige of the Congress by not waiting for any conveyance or convassors from Mr. Mahadeshwar.

Cold Spell Brings Distress

(Coninued from page 1).

mage to crops, specially to cotton and pulse, has occurred, it is stated. The cultivators are said to be put to considerable loss especially as they have not yet recovered from the effects of a similar calamity which overtook them last year.—A.P.

FROST IN MEHESANA DISTRICT

BARODA, Jan. 15.

This is the third day that Baroda is being caught under a cold wave with the temperature banging between 34 and 35 degrees.

Three persons are reported dead near Mandvi last night due to insufficient clothing.

Frost has fa'len in Mehesana District and damage to castor-seeds, tobacco and chillies is reported. The country around Mindhola river in Navsari District is reported to be almost frozen. All tobacco in Charoter and in Nadiad is totally destroyed.—A. P.

COLD WAVE HAVOC IN SIND

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

Reports of casualties among cattle and damage to the standing crops due to extreme cold for the last three days continue to be received from all over Sind.

A middle-aged Punjabi Muslim, travelling from Karachi to Lahore when he alighted from a compartment at Hyderabad (Sind) Station, to have a cup of tea, dropped down dead, his entire body having been benumbed.

At Upper Sind stations formations of ice bound lakes are observed.

20 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

Like other places in Northern Indis, Lahore is experiencing a spell of intense cold. Minimum temperature is below freezing point and eleven degrees below normal were recorded in a couple days in succession, recalling last year's cold wave which was followed by disastrous earthquake shocks in various parts of the country. The public have been warned by beat of drum to beware of dangers to health ensuing from such temperature. The week-end marked twenty deaths through pneumonia.—A. P.

TEMPERATURE BELOW FREEZING POINT IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

A severe cold wave is passing over Lahore. Frost could be seen an inch deep early in the morning on grass and tree leaves which are fast withering. The minimum temperature recorded in the local Observatory was one degree below the freezing point. All over North West India where cold wave persists, the minimum temperature is 10 to 15 degrees below normal. The temperature in the Punjab is just below the freezing point.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA

An alarming rise in the number of pneumonia cases is reported from Lahore City. On Saturday nine, and on Sunday 11 persons died of pneumonia.

Reports have been received of the death of a traffic police in Dera Ismail Khan and two in Bannu, death being caused by cold in both the cases.—United Press.

BLEAK NIGHTS IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 15.

There is a sudden change in weather since Monday morning with extreme cold throughout the whole day and very bleak nights.

A strong northern wind is causing the steamers to roll heavily.—A.P.

KHANDWA KISANS URGE REVENUE REMISSION

Failure Of Crops In C. P. Leads To Famine

KHANDWA, Jan. 14.

Mr. Namjoshi, Secretary of the Kisan Sabha, wires:—

The Khandwa Tehsil Kisan Sabha was held at Khandwa on the 13th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Kikabhoy, Malgujar and prominent local merchant. About 2,000 kisans including prominent Tehsil workers were present.

Messrs. Babulal Tiwari, Agarkar, Mandloi, Khare, Thakur Kalu Singh, and others met and resolved that in view of the utter failure of crops, the Government be requested to remit land revenue and other dues and to grant further adequate loans and to adopt means for relief by starting famine relief works and by the formation of a Debt Conciliation Board and by issuing instructions to the Judiciary to stop the issue of recovery warrants for a year.

NO SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

London Indians' Warning

LONDON (By Air Mail).

A resolution passed at the meeting of the India Independence League, London, on January 3, 1935 after condemning the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee says:—

"The Committee of the India Independence League views with great concern the episode of General Smuts' letter to "My dear Mr. Gandhi" trying to influence him to bring about a favourable atmosphere for the so-called new reforms in the Government of India Act.

"The National Government are now utilising all persons and factors that are notorious for their emotional qualities and have in the past made many political surrenders through harmful sentimentality. Recognising Mr. Gandhi's personal and emotional respect for General Smuts and for other British imperialist friends of the type of Mr. C. F. Andrews and others, a distinct attempt has been manouvered by leading members of the British Cabinet to sabotage India's united opposition to the policy of Great Britain.

"The Committee of the India Independence League draws the attention of the Indian people to the danger of this kind of "friendly" secret negotiations in the political struggle of a nation The Committee visualises that similar conversations might now be taking place in India and Great Britain and may further take place during the visit of large numbers of prominent Indians to London during the Jubilee celebrations and urges upon all Indians to ban for ever from their political obligations any direct or indirect influence emanating from such personal conversations or secret messages."

New Traffic Regulations

THE PEDESTRIANS' POINT OF VIEW

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue Mr. G. D. Hatkar writes under the caption "Safety of Pedestrians" that the routes of the vehicular traffic near Opera House have been so changed that all the vehicles (mainly motor cars) coming from Chaupatti, Sandhurst Road, Kennedy Bridge and Hughes Road etc., and bound for Fort area via Queens Road which formerly proceeded direct by the side of the Opera House along the Queens Road are at present under the renewed system adopted by the authorities over the traffic, going along the Lamington Road-end, via Cutch Mansion. I fully agree with Mr. G. D. Hatkar on this point that the new system of motor-traffic is very dangerous to the pedestrians, more so to the small school-going children. In the morning the endless stream of motor cars, rolling one after another with a narrow margin of a few spaces between them, goes on speedily and allows but very little chance for the waiting pedestrians to cross the road. It is surely an inconvenience to the office-goers and school-going children, in the case of the former a cause for their late attendance in the office, but in the case of the latter it might result in serious accidents. The grown-up people anyhow manage to slip to the other side of the road evidently not without the possibilities of jeopardising the safety of their life. The school-going children have very little or no idea of how and when to take a start at the opportune moment. After fumbling for a while, thoughtlessly they take a start, when speedily a motor dashes on and either the child has to retrace back or the motor driver has to apply the brakes. Many of such school-going children have to catch the tram (No. 8) and thinking that they might miss the tram they face the above-mentioned dangers. Formerly though there was motor-traffic on this road it was a thousand times safer than the present one as due to the new system traffic along the other road terminates at Lamington Road where the volume of traffic has increased thus rendering the road unsafe for the use of the pedestrians.

I request the authorities concerned to remove this system and renew the old one.—Yours etc.

V. V. DALVI.

Bombay: Jan. 15.

"Indians Vilified"

Mr. Mr. S. Khanna, on his arrival in Bombay from Germany, described the conditions of life of the Indian students in Germany and his interview was published in "The Chronicle." With reference to the interview Mr. Khanna points out that his designation ought to be, "President of the Federation of Indian Students abroad, Vienna." Similarly, he was the "Ex-President of the Hindusthan Students' Association, Munich."

Mr. Khanna says: The amazing story of Dr. Goebbels' attempt to influence the Indian Students in Germany to contradict the statements and press reports, appearing in the Indian newspapers regarding Germany and the firm attitude adopted etc., etc., has not been stated by him at all." Of course, he never said it. It forms the introduction to the whole interview, this introduction being written by the reporter, who reported the interview.

He denies that the inference drawn about the manner in which Dr. Goebbels obtaing information regarding all the countries abroad is correct.

Mr. Khanna says that he never stated that specially paid German Nazis were employed by the State to go about India. What he intended to say was simply that certain reporters of German papers were sending ridiculous pictures of Indian life.

The statement that all the reports about India appearing in German Press were collected and compiled into a book form, is incorrect. "They were only collected by us," he adds. "For our personal reference in Germany." "It is not true to say that each Minister was provided with a book containing all the false statements. I simply stated that a memorandum was submitted by the Berlin and our Hindusthani Club (Munich), to several German papers."

The story that Dr. Goebbels had ever sent any invitations to him is similarly untrue. He states that not Dr. Goebbels, but Dr. Theirfelder was the person meant and mentioned in the interview. To obtain a correct reading of the whole incident, the name of Dr. Theirfelder should be substituted wherever the name of Dr. Goebbels occurs.

Finally Mr. Khanna denies that the statements that Dr. Goebbels requested him to carry on pro-Nazi propaganda and his offer to afford all facilities in case if Mr. Khanna did so, is true at all, or it has taken place at all.

(Our representative who took the interview states:—

"Except in two or three instances of minor detail, the interview had been accurately reported. All due care was taken as care would be generally taken with all interviews.

Mr. Khanna referred to the German Nazis and not to reporters of German papers, the distinction between the two being easily known to any reporter who has even a slight knowledge of journalism.

Not only was a book mentioned by Mr. Khanna, but he even went to the length of promising me to provide me with a copy as soon as he got some copies from his friends in Germany.

The name of Dr. Theirfielder never entered into our conversations at all.

I may make it clear that I have no axe to grind against any or all the German Ministers or professors; what Mr. Khanna said was faithfully reproduced without any prejudice towards this country or that. The interview was taken in the presence of one of my respectable colleagues.")

No Home For Harijans!

"Eye witness" writes:—

Since sometime past there had been going on a keen dispute between the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Union of the employees over the question of housing the sweepers who had had their humble tin-sheds at B. C. T. Yard. That has come to an end by the Agent finally asking the sweepers together with their families to remove from the place and withdrawing the recognition of the Union for an article in "Railway Herald" which is the organ of the said Union. The facts of the case briefly put are as follows:—

Harijans together with their families were living under tin-sheds near the Mahalaxmi Yard until last year when they were suddenly asked to quit. The Union pleaded but to no avail and when the monsoon came sweepers together with their families lay under the trees. Nature is the only shelter to the Harijans. The union succeeded in at least getting a few vacant wagons to house the homeless untouchables.

As soon as the rainy season was over they made representation to the Agent to let them remain in their old sheds under the trees. It was a pitiable sight to see other day women and children of the sweepers begging to be allowed to stay on within the Mahalaxmi Yard. But they were asked to walk out.

To-day they were lying under the open skies exposed to the chilly winds of the cold season. The sweepers and their families need a habitation near by which they cannot get; nor are their earnings so big as to permit to live in rented rooms. Worli quarters are too far away and Municipal quarters are not available. Shall the Harijans remain houseless in Bombay?

Mr. Dahyabhai Patel's Candidature

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to see in this morning's issue of your paper that your Special Correspondent has omitted to mention my name in the list of Congressmen contesting the Municipal election from "D" Ward. I had submitted my nomination papers on Saturday last, being proposed by leading Congressmen of the City like Sjt. K.M. Munshi, Sjt. Mathradas Trikamji and Sjt. Mangaldas Pakvasa. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Patil, in this connection together with his reply and hope you will be good enough to publish these in full so as to clear the misunderstanding created.—Yours etc.,

DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

My Dear Dahyabhai,

I have received your letter of even date. I do appreciate the point you have brought to my notice. I have always regarded you as nothing but a Congressman. Although you have not gone to jail, I know as a matter of fact that you have rendered great services to the Congress and done personal sacrifices. I am really surprised why anybody should have any doubt about your credentials as a Congressman.

Yours sincerely,
S. K. PATIL.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1935

Dear Mr. Patil,

I find in yesterday evening's "Sentinel" and this morning "Chronicle" a list of candidates supposed to be Congress candidates. I find my name has been omitted from the list of candidates from 'D' Ward. Will you please let me know if this is an authorised list or not and whether you as an important official of the B. P. C. C. have any doubt in your mind as to whether I am a Congressman or not.

Yours faithfully,
DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Not An Arab

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Islamic Arab Association of Bombay would be obliged, if you please publish these few lines in your esteemed paper.

A few days ago, there appeared in your paper a news para about the arrest of an Arab, and the same thing appeared in several Bombay papers.

Immediately our Association made an inquiry into this matter as to who the arrested Arab was, and found that he was not an Arab at all. Neither does he speak Arabic nor dress like one. He has no connection whatsoever with the Arabs. His name is Mohammedali, and he has a bicycle shop in the Janjikar Street.—Yours etc.,

A.K. USMAN,
Secretary,
Islamic Arab Association.

Bombay: Jan. 14.

PRIMAPHONES
Premier Phones of Perfect Tone!

Cabinets of pleasing appearance, solid in constructions, highly polished in different colours, scientifically and mechanically perfect, smooth running, Thorens Swiss Make all steel motors, ball bearing well balanced S-Style tonearms, sweet clear mellow tone sound boxes, all combined, bring Primaphones, in striking prominence with world's high class phones.

Introduced in India for over a quarter century, Primaphones have always maintained their high standard of quality, which speaks of the well maintained reputation, Primaphones enjoy as quality phones with quality tone.

Ask your nearest dealers to show you Primaphones before buying other phones.

You will be easily convinced of their superiority over other similar phones.

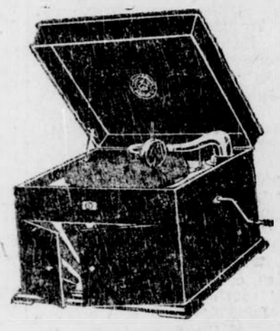

TABLE GRAND MODELS.

Model No. 105 Double Spring Rs. 100
Model No. 115 Double Spring Rs. 150
Model No. 125 Triple Spring Rs. 200
Model No. 130 Four Spring Rs. 225

Bombay Phono General Agency
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

RUIKAR AND ASSEMBLY

Supporters Ask For Uncontested Election

NAGPUR, Jan. 15.

An appeal to the Congress Parliamentary Board to show the same consideration as was shown to Mr. M. S. Aney and allow Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Vice-President of T U C to go uncontested to the Legislative Assembly for Nagpur division non-Mahomedan seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar was made in the course of a press statement issued to-day by some Trade Union workers who urge public support of Mr. Ruikar's candidature.

The signatories state that Mr. Ruikar fully agrees with the Congress policy of unequivocal rejection of the J.P.C. Report and would endeavour to protect the interests of Indian workers if returned unopposed.—A.P.

1935 Chrysler-Plymouths For India

It is reported that a new line of Chrysler-Plymouth motor cars will soon be announced. While no definite details are available at this time, it is said that a new transmission and clutch which surpasses anything previously offered will be incorporated in the new models. It is also expected that the new cars will be roomier and have more horsepower.

The new Chrysler-Plymouth will, it is reported, be able to show surprising petrol economy, averaging about thirty per cent more than last year's model. If this is true, local motorists will undoubtedly be anxious to see the new models.

NEW DODGES ALSO EN ROUTE

A new Dodge Six which will be larger, more powerful and more beautiful than any of its predecessors will also soon be announced according to the Dodge distributors for Bombay.

The new Dodge Six will develop 87 h.p. through the use of a special automatic spark control which permits the use of a 6.5 to 1 compression without the use of special fuel.

By a novel system of weight distribution, the new Dodge Six will feature the "Air Glide" ride. The motor has been moved forward eight inches until it is placed more directly over the front axle. This weight allows a softer spring and also brings the rear seat forward so that rear seat passengers no longer ride directly over the rear axle.

Synchromatic control, which includes feather pressure clutch, a new synchro-silent transmission, hydraulic brakes, and easier operating cross steering will also be featured in these world renowned motor cars. The new clutch is larger for longer life, and the pedal pressure has been reduced from 42 to 26 pounds. In combination with the new transmission which permits gear shifting at any speed without effort or hesitation, these new motor cars are said to be easier to control than any previous Dodge product.

The wheelbase of the new Dodge is 116 inches. The overall length is 3 inches more than any previous Dodge Six. The seats are wider by three inches, and the interior fittings are far more luxurious.

A simplified full-vision ventilating system withdraws air from the interior without draught on any passenger. The doors are larger permitting easy entrance or exit. The larger doors allow the window to be lowered until it is nearly flush with the sill.

A new method of mounting the body to the frame makes the body and frame practically one unit of great strength. Instead of bolting the body on top of the frame, the body sets within the frame which has been shaped to the contour of the body. The bolts now go through the sides of the frame. This method of construction gives a lower overall height and at the same time, greater headroom. The running boards are flush with the door sill so that there is no perceptible step on entering the car.

A roomy built-in luggage trunk is provided in the touring sedans—a welcome feature in this country of dust.

MORE NOMINATIONS

NEW DELHI, JAN. 15.

The following four more official members have been nominated to the Assembly, namely, Nr. C. Govindan Nair and Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatrama Iyer from Madras and Mr. J M Chatterjee and Mr. N R Mookerjee from Bengal. This completes the list of members to the Assembly.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT IN PETIT CASE

(Continued from page 5.)

ed that the extraordinary capacity of Narbheram to utter falsehoods and even contradict Bhide, his tutor, counsel submitted, was to be found in the part of the evidence relating to Narbheram's visit to "Chateau Petit" in January 1931. Bhide had stated that he introduced Narbheram to the two ladies who showed them the jewels and they were Mrs. Goolbai and Mrs. Dinbai. Narbheram said in his evidence "Bhide never introduced me to the two ladies."

Mr. Velinker then proceeded to comment on the evidence of Mr. Jehangir Petit.

"UNGRATEFUL SON."

"It is no pleasant task to deal with the evidence," Mr. Velinker said, "of this ungrateful son, actuated by malice, giving evidence against his own mother, sister and brother. A scion of the Petit family who would have been respected in this city and, perhaps, throughout India, has wasted all his patrimony and now having been adjudged an insolvent, enjoys the luxury of living in the Taj Mahal Hotel. He has disgraced the name of the Petits as he has disgraced himself in the witness box."

"Who is this good Samaritan who is paying for his living in the Taj?" Counsel asked. "All his houses and properties have been sold, and presumably after being adjudged an insolvent hasn't a half-penny to dress himself or two farthings to rub against each other in his pocket. There is one person and one alone who on the evidence would fill the part of a good Samaritan and that is, his good friend, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw."

Continuing counsel stated that as late as October 11 1934, the prosecution was not sure whether they would rely on the evidence that Jehangir Petit was to give for the prosecution. Mr. Bannerjee on behalf of the prosecution had stated, when he was asked whether Mr. Jehangir Petit was to be their witness, that he would have to consult the Solicitors.

"MOST FANTASTIC DESCRIPTION"

Exactly thirteen days after that question was asked, that is on October 24, Mr. Jehangir Petit entered the witness box to testify, as the Court was informed, to a letter which the prosecution desired to put in. But instead of a formal witness, Jehangir Petit, who would have been expected to corroborate the evidence of Narbheram and Bhide gave a most fantastic description of the jewels which his mother inherited after the death of his father in 1915.

"He is the eldest son of the first accused (Goolbai)," counsel said, "and he told us that his mother inherited Rs. 20 lacs worth of jewels after his father's death." Of these he only remembered having seen some big pieces of jewellery and not the small ones.

"STRANGE OMISSION."

Counsel then pointed out the material contradictions in his evidence. Mr. Velinker stated that in March 1930, Jehangir had said that he took the earrings to a jeweller at the Taj Mahal Hotel which were offered at Rs. 1-1|2 lacs. This was very important and a material point for the prosecution case. For on March 10, 1930, Mrs. Dinbai had taken the same jewels to the Central Bank of India. Mr. Jehangir's evidence would therefore go to show that those jewels were then given to him by his mother—which implied that they belonged to Mrs. Goolbai and not Mrs. Dinbai—to be shown to the jeweller at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Counsel submitted, if this evidence was true, the prosecution would have put it in the forefront and it would have embodied it in their complaint. Not a word was mentioned in the complaint that in March 1930, Mr. Jehangir had taken these jewels to a jeweller at the Taj Mahal Hotel. This omission was very strange. Counsel pointed out as "Jehangir was no stranger to Mr. Dinshaw." They knew that Jehangir had a grievance against his mother, although he had bled her white, having taken all her money, and yet they did not use this important piece of evidence at the earliest opportunity.

"HIS OWN ADMISSION BELIED"

But, Counsel continued, from the mouth of Jehangir the lie to this statement was given by his own admission that "the last time I saw my mother's jewels was when they were taken to be pledged with the Provident Investment Co. in November 1929." Then it was clear, Counsel argued that the jewels which he took in March, 1930, were not the jewels which belonged to his mother. Even here, Mr. Velinker said, Jehangir had tripped as in cross-examination, he had admitted that he did not see the jewels when they were brought to be pledged to the Provident Investment Co., but only saw the boxes and not its contents.

Proceeding Mr. Velinker said, this dutiful son advised his mother when she complained that Mr. Dinshaw's valuer had rejected the "big pieces of jewellery" and had taken away all the small pieces, that she should have given away the big pieces of jewellery as they would have remained intact. Jehangir does not even corroborate Mr. Dinshaw in this. Dinshaw said that Mrs. Goolbai's complaint was not that Dwarkadas had rejected the "big pieces of jewellery" but that owing to a difference of opinion as to the value of "some jewels" they were not taken by his valuer.

"APPALLING LIES"

"These were appalling lies which needed no cross-examination," said Mr. Velinker, in answer to the prosecution that Jehangir should have been cross-examined on this point. "On the face of it the statement was false, ridiculous, irrational and un-understandable and obviously an invention."

Counsel, then commented on that part of Mr. Jehangir's evidence where he said that his mother inherited Rs. 20 lacs worth of jewels from his father. Mr. Velinker read the will of the late Mr. Bomanji Petit and pointed out that there was no schedule or list of the ornaments which were gifted to Mrs. Goolbai. Nor was there mentioned in the will the value of the jewels. Mr. Jehangir had stated that the jewels were worth Rs. 20 lacs because in 1906 the jewels were valued in London by Gerrads as worth that sum. But what was the necessity for a man like Mr. Bomanji Petit who was rolling in money to have his wife's collection of jewels valued? Does Jehangir want us to believe that his father intended to raise a loan on these jewels that he should have had them valued. Nowhere do we find that the jewels which Mrs. Goolbai inherited were valued at Rs. 20 lacs, nor was there a list of those jewels and yet the prosecution want us to believe the "bare words of that dutiful son" that the jewels which his mother got were worth Rs. 20 lacs.

Mr. Jehangir gave us the name of Gerrads in London but Dwarkadas went a step further and asserted that he knew many of the famous jewellers in Europe and mentioned that he was best acquainted with the jewels manufactured by Messrs Perrier of France.

Dwarkadas was asked to produce a catalogue of Perrier and he failed to do so, for here, Counsel said, "we know of only one Perrier and that is the manufacturers of mineral waters, which is sometimes mixed and drunk with whisky and sometimes taken instead of water." "These were the two names trotted out by the prosecution witnesses, one from London and the other from Paris" to give their story all the picturesque setting it needed.

REFUSE TO EXAMINE

Counsel submitted that every statement of Mr. Jehangir Petit had been contradicted by himself and the defence refused to cross-examine him, as they did not want to give him an opportunity to correct his mis-statements.

Mr. Coltman: My learned friend is not entitled to draw any presumptions. These questions should have been put to the witness in cross-examination. There is a Privy Council ruling on this point.

Mr. Velinker: Do you mean to say that the Privy Council have laid down that where a witness tells a palpable lie he should be cross-examined so as to give him an opportunity to correct himself.

Mr. Coltman read the authority for his objection.

Mr. Velinker: This case was published long before my learned friend came to Bombay, and, perhaps, before I started practising. I know the case very well, but what were the circumstances in that case and this case?

Magistrate: Mr. Velinker is submitting the reasons why he did not cross-examine Jehangir on these points, I think, he is entitled to do so at this stage.

Mr. Velinker: When it comes to dealings with the legal issues, let my learned friend raise this issue and I will meet it.

Continuing Mr. Velinker said that the clauses in the Will of Mrs. Goolbai had been construed as clauses bequeathing or gifting property. This was not so. The clauses contained directions as to what the executors were to do after Goolbai's death, with her property, which had already been given away to her son and daughter.

Mr. Velinker had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned to to-day at 11-30 a.m.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Three Bombay Candidates

Three candidates filed their nomination-papers for the by-election to the Council of State from the Bombay Presidency non-Mahomedan constituency, necessitated by the resignation of Sir Homi Mehta. They are:—Sir Shapoorji Billimoria; Sir Govindrao Pradhan and Mr. Shantidas Askuran.

The scrutiny of the nomination papers will take place on January 16 at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, who is the Returning Officer.

The day fixed for the counting of votes for the by-election is February 18.

Darbhanga Treasury Burgled

PATNA, Jan. 15.

A box containing Rs. 12,000 has been removed from the Jhanjharpur Treasury, Darbhanga Raj, by a gang of burglers.—A.P.

A FEW FROM THE LATEST

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DISMISSED FROM SERVICE

Ahmedabad Revenue Dept. Clerk Sues Secretary Of State

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

Mr. Bhailal Bhulabhai, formerly a clerk in the Government Revenue Department, has filed a civil suit against the Secretary of State for India, in the first class Subordinate Judge's court.

The plaintiff in his plaint states that he was a clerk in the Revenue Department in the grade of 30—5/2/80 having joined that Department in the year 1913, and was last working at Prantij.

The then First Class Magistrate Mr. Thakar, who was his superior was not working according to rules, and the plaintiff had to produce several documents which went against him in the departmental enquiry that was conducted against Mr. Thakar. The plaintiff had therefore incurred considerable displeasure of Mr. Thakar, and therefore, the later caused some anonymous applications to be written against the plaintiff and also badly reported about him to the Collector. The evidence that was created against the plaintiff by Mr. Thakar, was later inquired into and consequently he was dismissed from service. There was no reply to his petitions to higher authorities.

The plaintiff therefore prays that the court may be pleased to order that he be reinstated, that his salary during the suspension period should be paid to him, and that the Secretary of State for India should be directed to pay Rs. 10,000 for his future career, and grant other reliefs as the court may deem proper.—United Press.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT JUNAGADH

Revenue Commissioner's Daughter Marries Bombay Practitioner

The wedding took place on Monday morning of Miss Emnia Sequeira only daughter of Mr. Sequeira, Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State.

The reception was attended by His Highness the Nawab Saheb who specially came from Camp Keshod.

A large number of distinguished guests were present, among whom were His Excellency the Governor of Diu, Dewan Sir Patrick and Lady Cadell, and the Raja of Porbandar.

In the evening a garden party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Sequeira at Amanmanzil Palace which was largely attended by officers, amirs and merchants.

The bridegroom, Mr. Edwin Baptista a legal practitioner of Bombay and the bride were introduced to the guests. The bride was the recipient of many rich presents testifying to the popularity of herself and her parents.

METRI THAKUR PROSECUTED

JODHPUR, Jan. 13.

The first hearing of what is known as the "Inter-Provincial Counterfeit Coin Case" against the Thakur of Metri took place in the Court of Lala Topank, Chief Justice. The room was fully packed with the spectators. But restriction was imposed on entry of press representatives.

Dr. Misra, a leading lawyer is to stand on the defence side, being permitted by the State. The Public Prosecutor Mr. Kaval Kishore read out the statements of the prosecution witnesses, which were recorded before the Magistrate. The substance of the statements is as follows: Thakur Bhom Singh of Metri imported machinery from British India for manufacturing counterfeit coins and thus counterfeit coins were manufactured in a large quantity in the fort of Nahargarh.

The case has been adjourned.—United Press.

THAKUR OF METRI INTERNED

JODHPUR, Jan. 15.

It is reliably understood that the Government of Jodhpur have taken away the judicial powers from the Thakur of Metri, a holder of first class tazim and the latter has been ordered to be interned within the city area.—United Press.

About 20,000 pilgrims were carried by 16 steamers during the last two days from Calcutta for Saugor Islands where the annual bathing ceremony is being held to-day, (Monday).

Our Kathiawar Letter

FAMINE THREAT IN KATHIAWAR

Rent Problem In Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR Jan. 11.

There is a famine situation prevailing in many parts of Kathiawar. Every year the poor peasantry is hard hit by bad monsoon, and this year the impoverished ryto is struggling very hard to withstand the onslaughts of famine. "Saurashtra Seva Samiti" people visited a few days before the famine-stricken areas and received necessary information. "Roshni" of Ranpur, a most popular weekly of Kathiawar has been giving publicity to the reports of famine, and carrying consistent, and ceaseless propaganda for relief of the famine-stricken areas.

RENT PROBLEM

Bhavnagar is becoming a progressive city, and highly developed trading centre. Population is increasing, port is being developed, and commerce flourishes. New problems are confronting Bhavnagar to-day. Due to the all-sided expansion there is a scarcity of residential buildings. Within the last two year the rent of the houses as well as shops has increased by hundred percent. The increase in the rent is hitting most the middle-class people, and the labourers. One fifth of the income is taken away by the monthly extortionate rent. The problem is assuming an acute form. A great amount of indignation and discontent prevails here against the unjustified exaction of rent. The rent-payers and tenants demand relief in some form or another.

J. P. C. REPORT ANALYSED

(Continued from page 6.)

nugatory, there are the Safeguards. We cannot examine the several Safeguards in detail in this place. All that we can do here is to note their collective nature, as contemplated by the Committee:

"They represent a retention of power as substantial, and as fully endorsed by the law, as that vested by the Constitution of the United States in the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but more extensive both in respect of their scope and in respect of the circumstances in which they can be brought into play" (22).

Guaranteed not to be ineffective, nor to remain a matter of vague, flexible convention, these safeguards must inevitably prove rigid restrictions of the authority and powers of the new Government, and definite impediments in the way of smooth functioning and normal evolution of a truly responsible system of Government, which the Committee profess, wherever the professions are innocuous to make,—to establish.

No Real Transfer

In this conception of the framework the proposal for a Federation of Indian States and Provinces is merely an item, a single stone in the edifice which will be given no real position of special importance. Federation was, it is true, made the peg on which to hang the scheme of responsible constitutional Government, when the idea was first mooted. The Princes who took the most leading part in the evolution of that idea had hoped that with the institution of a really self-governing, responsible administration in India, they would escape that petty oppression and frequent annoyance, not to speak of personal exploitation, at which some of the lordlings of the Foreign Office of the present Indian Government are such masterhands. But by the system now outlined the Princes would have a choice of falling into the burning fire, if they would not remain in the frying pan. There is no real transfer of power, no measure of responsibility in the Indian Government worth the name. Not only are the Foreign Affairs of India to be expressly excluded from the purview of the responsible Ministers of the Crown in India, but the Viceroy, as representing the King-Emperor, will continue to possess all the powers, authority, and initiative, which to-day renders his Foreign Office at once the mentor and the scourge of the Indian Rulers, Lord Reading's reply to the Nizam still holds the field, so far as the basic policy of the Indian Foreign Office is concerned. The Indian Ministers will have no scope or chance to cultivate truly harmonious relations with the Indian States, and so bring about that truly United India, which was ostensibly the ideal and the ambition of those enlightened rulers who plumped for a Federation in 1930. And as for the majority of them, innocent of any realisation of the maze of British diplomacy, or that still larger number of the Princes who find in the British Civilian or Military Officer in India their model and pattern, there is the remarkable absence of any reference to the people in these States, who seem, in the eyes of this Committee, to be no better than mere pawns in the game—if even that much.

That the States and the Provinces are, constitutionally, economically, and even in regard to numbers, not on a par is admitted by the Committee (paras 28-9). But they hold: "The unity of India on which we have laid so much stress is dangerously imperfect, so long as the Indian States have no constitutional relationship with British India", (para 30). But the manner in which the Committee proceed to provide that unity is so original and the results most likely to accrue from such a system as is recommended by the Committee so contrary to all their professions, that one wonders how any one could expect such a scheme to be acceptable to any self-respecting class of people.

(To Be Continued.)

Allahabad.—Mr. Tushar Kanti Gosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta, who was here in connection with the Melbourne Press Conference met Mr. C. Y. Chintamani on Monday evening and had a long talk with him. He left for Patna on Tuesday afternoon.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 12 POINTS

Effect Of A Sharp Decline In Sterling Dollar Crossrate

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER VERY STEADY

Chicago Wheat Easy But Argentine Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Jan 15

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar cross rate ruled very easy. There were wide and erratic fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES DECLINE

The New York cotton market opened steady but subsequently prices declined in sympathy with a downward trend in the sterling dollar cross rate.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER VERY STEADY

London gold was firm but silver was very steady.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED STEADY

Chicago wheat opened quiet but eased later on commission houses selling Argentine linseed ruled quiet but steady.

VERY LITTLE ACTIVITY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange lacked interest although prices ruled fairly steady. Giltedged securities showed very little activity but prices remained steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 15

Previous closing	12.55
To-day's opening	12.55
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	12.43
Difference	—12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 15

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6.85
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 240

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 15

Cotton appeared to be gradually settling down after the recent scare regarding the gold clause and the market again showed considerable steadiness on fairly good buying by foreign and local interests but the demand was not aggressive as a result of which prices could make little headway. The technical position of the market continued strong and prices would readily respond to any indications of the clarification of present uncertainties.

Trading in May commenced at 12.55 i.e. unchanged from the previous close. The market was moderately active on trade buying and covering influenced by better Liverpool cables with the price rising to 12.57. Thereafter the market became somewhat quiet in the absence of speculative enquiry although the undertone remained very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.43 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 15

The following were the opening ranges.

March (12.47/12.47) 12.48/12.47
May (12.55/12.54) 12.55/12.55
July (12.56/12.56) 12.56/12.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 15

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.86) 6.92
American March (6.85) 6.90
Egyptian January (8.62) 8.71
Egyptian March (8.59) 8.68

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 15
10-45 p.m

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 242 and 243-8 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 242 with New York futures about unchanged.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 15

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 65/3 and 65/9. Improvement was due to better overnight London cables but prices soon eased under profit taking. However on steadier Shanghai advices the market again advanced on fairly good buying but as London advices were not good, prices fell and closed steady at Rs. 65/2, 65/4 and 65/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2/9, 35/3/6 and 35/4/6. The market early advanced on weaker sterling which induced considerable local buying but later franc and sterling improved as prices fell but again improved on banks buying and closed firm at Rs. 35/5/3, 35/5/6 and 35/7/0

Sardar Sant Singh, Special Magistrate, Delhi, has sentenced one Ram Chand to two years' rigorous imprisonment yesterday in connection with a case under section 20 of the Indian Arms Act.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 15

Previous closing	4.88 3/4
To-day's opening	4.88 3/8
To-day's closing	4.86 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan 15

Previous closing	4.89 1/16
To-day's opening	4.88 1/2
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	—.05 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 15

Previous closing	74.15
To-day's opening	74.09
To-day's closing	74.90
Difference	+.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 15

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88-1/2 and then eased to 4.87-13/16 but subsequently improved to 4.88-3/16. Later on continental pressure the rate again receded to 4.86-3/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.84.

The franc opened at 74.09 and then fell to 74.03 thereafter recovering to 74.09.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.90.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 15

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 1/2d.	24 9/16d.
Forward	24 5/8d.	24 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 15

Gold (£7-1-11) £7-2-4

BULLION

London, Jan 15

Influx (£61000) £41000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 1/2d) 24 9/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-1-11) £7-2-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 15

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 15
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.58 1/4) 5.57 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.00) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (57.21) 57.18
London on Shanghai (1-5) 1-5
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

JUTE SHARES QUIETER

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Jutes ruled quieter and moderate business was put through Coals continued firm, Bengal Equitable and New Manbhoom being the best features. In Teas there was small business with easier rates. Miscellaneous disclosed no special attention though Indian Iron and Steels were easier. Government Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent Government Paper 98/2; 3-1/2 per cent Loan 1947-50 102/10; 4 per cen t loan 1960-70 110/13 small lots; 5 per cent Loan 1935 101/4; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 118/15 small lots; 5 per cent Loan 1940-43 109 small lot; 6 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102/7.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 165.

Coals:—Amalgamated 25/4; Barsra 5/4; Bengal 288/8; Bhulanbararee 10; Bokaro & Ramgur 9/8; Borrea ordy 13/4; Burrakur 15/6; East Indian 21/8; Deoli 9/6; Equitable 37/12; Ghusick and Muslia 3/5; Jainty Central 1/2; Katra Jherriah 38/12; Mundulpur 6; Nzaira 8/12; New Beerbhom 15/8; New Manbhoom 70; North Damuda 3/11; Rewa Coalfields 13/4; Satpukuria & Asansol 1/2; Sendra 16/4; Standard 21/10; South Karanpura 5/4; Talcher 2/2.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 552; Bally 266/8 small lot; Barnagore 227; Birla 18/4; Belvedere 463/8; Champdany 223 small lot; Chevvot 252; Clive ordy 37/15; Clive A pref 135; Craig 3/1; Craig pref 81; Fort Gloster 725 small lot; Fort William 360; Gourepore 864/5; Ganges 505; Howrah 65/2; Hukumchand 17/2; Hukumchand pref 120 small lot; India 549; Kamarhatty 671; Kanknarrah 535; Khardah 590 small lot; Kinnison 785 small lot; Megna 55/8; Nuddea 74/8; Reliance 84/6; Union 608/8 small odd lot; Waverley 3/12; Waverly pref 85.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/8; Jubbulpore Elec. 13/4; Muttra Elec. 11/8; Rawalpindi Elec. 24/6; Bengal Iron 4-14; Indian Iron & steel 7-13; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 76/8 small lot; Kumardhubi Eng. pref 83; Marshall & Sons 1/15; Britannia Biscuit 7-4; Indian Wood Products 37-12; Indian Cables 4; Kalimpong Ropeway 8; Indian Paper Pulp 153; Midnapore Zemindary 79-8 small lot; Calcutta Landing & Shipping 15/8; Indian General Navigation ordy 119-8.

Sugar:—Balrampur 19/6; Champaran 22/8; Carew & Co. 22; Cawnpore ordy 38-8; New Savan 14; Ryam 37/12; South Behar 15; Samastipore 11/6 small lot.

Tea:—Bishnauth 31; Hasimara 45/12; Texpore ordy 10/4

Debentures: 6 per cent 1916-21-56 Associated Hotels 105.—A.P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 15

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 58-1/2, May 60-3/8 and July 62-1/4. Prices reacted on the absence of any important buying and generally quieter advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 15

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 97-7/8. Prices eased on Commission House selling and increased visible supply.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 15

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.96. Prices improved on scattered buying and covering togetner with foreign enquiry with the price rising to 11.99 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 15

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/2 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Easier) £230 5/8 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 3/16 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Barely steady) £10 3/16 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 1/4) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 5/8 buyers
Dunlop Jan (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
Lightning Jan (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/8) 6 9/16 paid and value
April-June (6 13/16) 6 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£13 7/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Jan 14

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 3 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 0
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 3 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 4 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 15
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 6 3
Wheat May	4 15 6
Linseed May	7 3 9

The tone was steady.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MININGS STRONG & ACTIVE

GERMAN LOANS FIRM ON PLEBISCITE RESULT

Sharp Recovery In Shellacs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 15

On the Stock Exchange chief interest centred in West Australian Gold Minings which owing to good development news were strong and active.

German loans were further supported on the plebiscite result. Otherwise markets were unaffected, most sections being rather adversely affected by profit-taking.

The only feature among commodities was a sharp recovery shellac.

Wall Street opened irregular but trading was very dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday Jan. 8 £99 5/8
Wednesday Jan 9 £99 5/8
Thursday Jan 10 £100
Friday Jan 11 £100
Monday Jan 14 £100

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 15
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet but the tendency was generally good. Giltedgeds were quiet but steady. Oil shares were active. Industrials generally were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£112 1/8) £112 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£121 1/8) £121 1/8
3 1/2 per oent War Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£119 1/8) £119

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5-0 Ex Right) 5-0
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-3) 43-3
Imperial Chemical Def (38-4 1/2) 38-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (113-6) 113-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£84) £80
Dunlop Rubber (52-7 1/2) 52-7 1/2
University Ordinary (25-9) 26-3
Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 5/8
British American Tobacco (128-1 1/2) 127-6
Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (142-0) 142-7 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (94-3) 94-3
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 11-0
British Celonese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (68-3) 68-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 9-9
Western Ltd Ordinary (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (23 5/8) 23 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-0) 7-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£50) £50
L M S Ford (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7
Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£137 1/2) £136 3/4
London 'G' Stock (£100 3/4) £100 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (265-0) 263-9
Goddar New (184-6) 184-6
Moddar New (77-6) 78-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (241-3) 241-3
Spring Mines (178-9) 178-9
Union Corporation (142-6) 143-9

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

S.S. Gambhira; Capt. H.S. Graham, Calcutta; Agents M M and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

S.S. Truenfels; Capt. H. Jager; Cochin and Malabar Coast ports.

„ Tijuca; Capt. T. Bohen; Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

„ Trienfels; Capt. J. Noltemeyer; Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Lisbon Maru, Cutch Mandvi and Persian Gulf Ports.

Meliskerk, Karachi, Europe and American Ports.

Queda, Coast Ports, Colombo, Rangoon and Akyab.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 15
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£95) £94 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£100) £100
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£117 1/2) £118
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£110 1/4) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£116 3/4) (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105 1/2) £105 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-10 1/2) 36-3
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (£14) £16

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-7 1/2) 32-7 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £16 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (54-0) 54-0
Rand Mines (142-6) 142-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Persian (48-9) 48-9
Burma Oil (76-3) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-0) 7-0
Shell Transport (50-0) 50-0
Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 15

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 31 3/8) dol 31 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) dol 11
U S Steel Common (dol 37 1/2) dol 37 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 86 1/4) unquoted.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 15.

On Monday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d to £7-1-11 and Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.88 3/4 in New York. London-Paris Exchange declined 13 points at 74-15. London silver prices improved 1/16d. on small American buying. New York Silver prices were unchanged while Montreal silver futures closed 5 to 45 points down.

Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day steady at 1-5 1/16. The local silver market was steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Posh delivery opened at Rs. 65/1 and improved to Rs. 65/3/6. There was fairly good enquiry for gold and prices improved to Rs. 35/3/6.

Later on there was steady demand for silver which improved prices. The undertone of the market was good.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 3 0
February settlement	65 5 0
March settlement	65 11 0
April settlement	67 6 0
Ready gold	35 3 0
February settlement	35 3 6
March settlement	35 4 6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan. 14.

March	54.80—.45
May	55.40—.05
July	56.15—.10

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 14.

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 54 1/4 cents.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 14.

February	11.95—.09
March	12.10—.03
April	12.20—.06

BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD. MAY 1935 VAIDA.

Bombay, Jan 15

The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	7 3 0
12 noon	7 2 0
2 p.m.	payment
5 p.m.	7 3 9

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE is made from a specially selected Wine of excellent quality. Its remarkable rejuvenating properties aid the digestive organs, ensure full nourishment, with a rapid return of healthy vigour in all cases of debility and anæmia.

Phosferine Tonic Wine is supremely beneficial in promoting recovery after influenza or other illnesses, as it builds up vitality, with the strengthened circulation of new rich blood.

A Most Delightful Beverage.

Grateful and Comforting.

Sold by Wine Merchants, Licensed Chemists and Stores.

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents: Symonds & Co., P.O. Box 912, Bombay.

STANDS FOR STRONG NERVES
STANDS FOR GOOD DIGESTION
STANDS FOR ACTIVE LIVER
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STANDS FOR ALL
ATLAS TONIC
THE TONIC FOR THE TROPICS
"A very powerful and successful restorative of the nervous and digestive systems."
—F. R. C. S.—
Improves Digestion, Strengthens the Nerves, and Regulates the Liver.
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"A very good remedy for all sorts of stomach complaints and Liver disorders."
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HEALTH ★ VIGOUR ★ STRENGTH
MADON SONS & Co.
BOMBAY.

CODIMOL

CODLIVER OIL EMULSION

Rich in Vitamins A. & D.

A tasteful emulsion of purest Codliver Oil with Hypo-phosphites of sodium and calcium. Easily digestible and agreeable to the most fastidious palate.

Invaluable in

All lung diseases, general debility, malnutrition, anaemia, etc.,

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : : CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:—**ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.**

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

RISE IN CASTORSEEDS

Damage To Crop By Frost

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Considerable damage to Gujarat Castorseed crop is reported and in the last two days prices advanced by Rs. 2 from Rs. 35/14 to Rs. 38/12. The undertone of the market was firm and there was scarcity of sellers Ready price also advanced to Rs. 7/4 and buyers are anxious to secure supplies.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

March	59 1/4—1/4d.
May	61 —3/8d.
July	63 3/4—.1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 14.

May	0.98—1 1/4c
July	0.90—1 1/4c
Sept.	0.88 1/2—1 1/4c

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

B. A. NATH & Co.,

6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE AND JAPANESE BUYING IN NEW YORK

Nervousness Over Gold Clause Subsides

SOME WALL-STREET LIQUIDATIONS

Cloth Sales Below Present Production

Despite further appreciation in the dollar to 4.88¾, the New York cotton market was steady on Japanese and trade buying on Monday. It appears that the nervousness over the "gold clause" is subsiding.

Domestic consumption of all cotton in December is estimated 425,000 bales by the New York Cotton Exchange Service indicating daily average 22,400 bales.

The U. S. Dry goods market was quiet during the past week and sales were below the present production, owing to continuation of year-end influence. Stocks are not accumulating since shipments on past orders are fully equal to production. Cloth enquiry in England was fair but the turnover was restricted as most of the offers were unworkable.

Germany is still extending the use of domestic fibres while the textile outlook in France is slightly better.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of any selling influenced by trade buying and Japanese buying. The undertone of the market was fairly steady and there was utter absence of any nervousness regarding the gold clause.

At the rise there was some Wall Street long liquidation which was well absorbed and in the absence of any speculative interest the market was quiet. The market is well liquidated and the technical position of the market is better. Pending further developments we think it advisable to buy cotton on declines for moderate profits as now there is no selling pressure of Pool cotton and basis is fairly firm.

STATISTICAL OUTLOOK.

It is said that in view of increased use of outside cotton, total consumption of American cotton during the present season will be slightly below 12 million bales. With a crop of 9 3/4 million bales, there will be a decrease of 2 1/4 million bales and to this extent the statistical situation will improve. Nothing definite is known regarding the prospective acreage and professional operators are awaiting Washington developments.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 to 3 points on Monday with May 12.54. There was steady trade buying which in conjunction with Japanese buying resulted in a further rise of 8 points and May delivery reached the highest 12.62 during the second hour of the session.

In the afternoon there was some long liquidation by Wall Street operators which resulted in some loss in near months which closed at a rise of 2 points while distant deliveries closed at a rise of 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.65c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate demand and prices closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 12.69c. per lb.

On Monday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 6.80. The market was dull but steady on Continental and Bombay buying. Later on there was scattered buying and trade calling in response with better New York advices. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a net rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 2 points at 7.11d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points with January 5.86, March 5.85 and May 5.8[illegible].

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was limited business in this section and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points with spot cotton 2 points up at 8.97. Uppers futures closed unchanged to a rise of 6 points.

ALEXANDRA MARKET.

There was scattered selling in futures which depressed sakels by 11 to 15 points. Ashmouni Section was easy and closed 9 points down.

DEMAND FOR COTTON.

"Although there is still no real sign of any broadening of speculative interest prices in Liverpool have been well maintained throughout the week. In the absence of any significant development the position has become almost entirely dominated by the situation in America.

HOLDERS OF OPTIONS.

The report that the holders of "option" cotton who wished to end their interest could instruct the manager of the "pool" to liquidate at his discretion, coupled with the fact that the Government sold futures on advances in New York, makes it apparent that the Administration are prepared to reduce their holdings. As they now exceed 7,000,000 bales it is not surprising that they are willing to do this providing their sales can be absorbed without depressing the market.

FIXED LIMITS.

Any advance, therefore, finds cotton for sale, while declines result in new lots being turned into the 12 cent loan. The market is thus fluctuating between more or less fixed limits, and no major change is likely unless something important turns up.

Earlier in the week some speculative buying here of new crop months was a feature, this being influenced by the acceptance of the "Bankhead Control" for next season. Although many mills are closed for the holidays the daily trade fixing has been fairly heavy, following on the improved demand on the spot, where interest in American appears to be reviving, now that outside qualities are less plentiful.

India has sent both buying and selling orders here, chiefly for new crop months. The Liverpool/Bombay parity is narrower at 1.45d., and in many quarters it is felt that this difference will narrow still further. On account of its comparative cheapness large contracts for the Indian new crop were entered into some weeks ago, mainly with the Far East.

SMALL CROP.

While a record Indian crop was recently forecast, cables now state that it is unlikely that the out-turn will exceed 5,500,000 bales, and this with a marked deterioration in quality.

In Egyptian sentiment is distinctly less bullish. The liquidation of the January Sakel position has started, and hedge selling by Sudan interests has again been prominent from time to time.

ALEXANDRIA PRESSURE.

The chief pressure however, has come from Alexandria, and now that the demand for good quality old-crop Sakels—caused by the adverse quality reports of the new crop—has been filled heavier receipts in Alexandria are bringing hedge selling into the market, which is finding a lack of buying power.—"M. P. Coml".

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (11-19 a.m.)	12.62+.10
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.54+.02
Liverpool May Highest (3-58 p.m.)	6.83+.01
Liverpool May Lowest (10-15 a.m.)	6.80+.01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone steadier; two cables expressing opinion Congress likely to nullify any adverse decision by Supreme Court but trading extremely narrow owing to absence outside speculative interest. Statistics point season's world consumption American below twelve millions

Liverpool.—Market quite and steady. Liquidation apparently over. Our opinion is that the market will advance gradually owing to improving consumption.

Liverpool.—Looks gold clause scare over. Market well liquidated. Bullish.

New York.—Wall Street liquidation. Trade bought on scale.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in December at 425,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during the month was 22,400 bales.

America:—Cloths still quiet and sales below production owing to continuation year-end influences. Stocks not accumulating since shipments on past orders fully equal production. Mill activity about December rate; expected continue high for some time owing large forward orders.

England:—Fair yarn cloth inquiry but turnover restricted as most offers unworkable.

France:—Outlook slightly better.

Germany:—Still extending use of domestic fibres.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Better undertone due to less liquidation. Spinners more inclined to buy. Technical position more favourable.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.

March 1935	12.47+.02
May 1935	12.55+.03
July 1935	12.55+.03
October 1935	12.41+.04
December 1935	12.50+.07
Middling Spot	12.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.

January 1935	12.30+.03
March 1935	12.49+.05
May 1935	12.56+.05
Middling Spot	12.69+.04

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 14.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.47
May 1935	....
July 1935	12.55
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.48
May 1935	12.57
July 1935	....

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET,

New York, Jan. 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	58
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	34
Columbia Gas	7
United Corpn.	3
American Tel. and Tel.	104
Western Union Telg.	31 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	19 1/8
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	13
National Distillers	27
Bendix Aviation	16
United States Steel	37 1/2
American Smelting	37
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
General Motors	31 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Socony	13 3/4
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	21 1/2
National Dairy	16
United Light and Power	1 1/2
Spery	9 1/2

Market dull and still hesitant. U. S. Steel Co.'s shipment of finished steel in December 4,20,000 tons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

London, Jan. 14.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.		To-day's Price.
January 1935	..		6.85+01
February 1935	..		6.87+03
March 1935	..	6.84	6.86+03
April 1935	..		6.84+03
May 1935	..	6.80	6.83+04
June 1935	..		6.81+04
July 1935	..		6.80+04
August 1935	..		6.76+04
September 1935	..		6.73+04
October 1935	..		6.69+03
November 1935	..		6.68+03
December 1935	..		6.67+03
January 1936	..		6.66+03
Middling Spot	..		7.11+02

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Jan. 14.

SAKELLARIDIS—

January 1935	8.63
March 1935	8.60
May 1935	8.61
July 1935	8.61
October 1935	8.58
November 1935	8.58
F.G.F. Spot	8.97

INDIAN COTTON.

London, Jan 14.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.81
Fine (Good Staple)	5.96
Superfine (Good Staple	6.11
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.76
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.06
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. sellers £9/10/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £11/17/6.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/7/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./ sellers £12/0/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. sellers 19/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 14.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-11/16 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 14

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	12.20
Amsterdam	7.23-3/4
Brussels	20.92-1/4
Madrid	35.79
Milan	57.21
Berne	15.10-3/4
Paris	74.15
Prague	117.18
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.89-1/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 14.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/5.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/7-1/2.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 15.

B. C. RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Jan-Mar.

Banks selling T T 1/32 April-Sept.

Banks selling T 8 1/6 Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Mar-July

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 274 1/4

Banks selling T T 272 1/4

Banks buying T T 270 1/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 555

Banks buying D D 565

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 53 7/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/8

Banks buying T T 77

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 118 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 96

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.88 3/4 14th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/5 1/16 15th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 15th inst.

Java/London 7.20 1/2 14th inst.

London/Paris 74.15

London/Belgium 20.92 1/2

London/Switzerland 15.10 3/4 14th inst

London/Italy 57.21 14th inst.

London/Berlin 12.20 14th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 14th inst.

London/New York 4.89 1/16 15th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.23 1/2 14th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.

Gold £7-1-7 1/2 12th inst. £7-1-11 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 7/16 12th inst

Silver London Forward 24 9/16

Silver New York Ready 24 5/8 12th inst. 54 1/2 14th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 12th inst. 7/16 p.c. 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos. 1/2 p.c. 12th inst. 1/2 p.c. 14th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 2 p.c.

3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.

6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone: Firm.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3.

S. S. Fusijama Rs. 3-9.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 3-9-3.

Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 3-8-3.

Shipment Jan. Rs. 3-9-6.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3-9-6.

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-9-3.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-11.

Kesar Rs. 13-10.

Saraya Rs. 13-4.

Purtabpur Rs. 13-2

African Rs. 13-5.

Java Spot F3.10.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 14

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	24-1/2.
Forward	24-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged,

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. "

Karachi per cwt. "

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 14.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	94 3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	100
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	115-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per, cent.	93-1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	112-1/8
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	109-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	121-1/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	119-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
National Bank of India	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan 14

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Following a rise of 3 to 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened Rs. 241/8 for Broach A/M& delivery and advanced to Rs. 242/12 on general buying and short covering At the rise there was some selling by Japanese firms and prices declined to Rs. 242

As pointed out before owing to ex tise option business, prices are not likely to show any material change unless American markets move widely In America there is absence of any speculative activity and we prefer quick turns, buying on declines and securing profits on strong markets.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but opened at a rise of 3 points. In the local market prices advanced to 244 but professional operators sold and prices depressed to Rs. 243. Liverpool was reported 5 points up and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A M	243 0 0
Oomra D/J	230 0 0
Oomra March	226 4 0
Bengal D J	160 12 0
Bengal March	162 8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	170	167	164	161
Panjab	...	170	167	164	161
Rajputa	...	170	167	164	161
Oomra No. 3	240	237	234	230	...
C P No. 1	256	253	250	246	...
C P No. 2	247	244	241	237	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	182
Bengal Fine	160	172
Bengal F.G.	154	167
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160	112
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	154	167
Wardha-Hingt	...	248/50
Nagpur Sarner	...	250/52
Pundhurna	...	240/42
Yeotmal	...	240
Arvi	...	239
Ellichpur	...	237
Amraoti-Berar	...	234
Khamgaon	...	236/238
Mulkapur	...	232
Khandesh	225	230/32
Jalna/Sailu	220	230/32
Broach Fine	244	...
Punjab/American	...	287
Punjab American mix	...	272
Cambodia	307/312	...
Miraj/Sangli		247/257
Compta Good	252	262 ...
Bagalkot		232 ...
Kampala		397 ...
Busoga		394 ...
Jinja		392 ...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	2,234	79,436
Central India	587	15,378
Barsi and Nagar	1,331	36,302
Hyderabad-Gaorani	823	10,713
Berar	2,638	87,021
Central Provinces	272	20,020
Total Oomras	7,885	248,870
Dholera	869	58,352
N.-W. Provinces	756	16,109
Rajputana	148	3,197
Sind-Punjab	1,981	116,719
Broach	153	8,387
Coompta and Dharwar	339	2,497
Westerns-Northerns	...	19,773
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	26,164
Persian	...	2,182
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	260	82,925
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	12,391	614,984

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday This year.

Europe	252	115,390
Japan and China	3,994	309,532
Coast Ports	...	8,000
Up-country by Rail	...	69,255
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,932
Total	4,246	516,109

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 14-1-35	3343000	5819000
Receipts yesterday 14-1-35	13000	17000
Exports to date 14-1-35	2697000	4561000
Stock at Ports 11-1-35	2975000	3951000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-1-35	849000	2130000
Stock at Liverpool 11-1-35	930000	985000
Visible Supply 11-1-35	6660000	8934000
Quantity in Sight 11-1-35	6255000	9174000
Quantity out of Sight 11-1-35	4913000	6793000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 15th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35

10-30 Rs. 244

12-30 Rs. 243/8

1-30 Rs. 243/12 Settlement

4-30 Rs. 244/

April-May

Highest Rs. 244/8

Lowest Rs. 243/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 14.

March	1.90+.03
May	1.91+.01
July	1.95+.02
September	2.00+.02

Scattered Selling In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Hydro-Electric Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, January 15.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and was closed as a mark of respect on account of the death of a member of the local Stock Exchange

There was fairly good enquiry for Tata Steel Shares but Mill shares declined on scattered long liquidation. Hydro-Electric Section was quiet and in the Cement Section there was a good demand for Bundi shares.

GENERAL SELLING IN MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 931 and declined to Rs. 927-8 while Central India shares closed at Rs. 326-14 after opening at Rs. 330. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 221 and after declining to Rs. 217 rallied to Rs. 220. New Great shares opened at Rs. 218 and declined to Rs. 213 and closed at Rs. 215|- Simplex shares closed at Rs. 101.

ACTIVE BUYING AT THE DECLINE.

Tata Iron Dfd. shares opened at 512 and declined to Rs. 506. At this level there was fairly active buying which improved prices to Rs. 517 at the close. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 115|4 and declined to Rs. 114|8 but later on rallied to Rs. 116|4. Second Preference shares declined to Rs. 170|4 on news of postponement of the payment of an ad-interim dividend.

BUNDI SHARES LOOK UP.

Cement shares were very steady. There was active demand for Bundi shares which opened at Rs. 36|2 and advanced to Rs. 37|2. Indian Cements also opened at Rs. 378 and closed at Rs. 383 but Shahabads were quiet.

ANDHRA SHARES DECLINE.

Andhra shares declined Rs. 7-8 on long liquidation and closed at Rs. 1702-8 Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1532|- and after declining to Rs. 1,525 rose to Rs. 1,535|- Hydros were steady at Rs. 177.

BELLAPURS DISPLAY STEADINESS.

Bellapur shares were steady and improved 2 points. Bombay Burma shares were quiet on liquidation. Telephone shares also ruled quiet on increased selling. Central India Preference shares were in demand and closed at Rs. 520|-.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

100	Ahm. Ad.	306 4
500	Bom. Cotton	55 0
250	Bombay Dycing	927 8
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	310 0
100	Central India	326 14
100	Colaba	148 12
100	Coorla	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Bombay Dycing 931, 923, 930, 926, 928, 927/8

Century 310, 308, 311, 310

Central India 330, 326, 327, 326/14

Colaba 147, 148

Kohinoor 221, 217, 220, 221, 220

New Great 218, 213, 215

Simplex 103, 100, 101

Swadeshi 226, 223, 227, 226/14

Bundi 36/2, 37, 36/10, 37/2

Indian Cement 378, 381, 383

Tata Steel Dfd. 512, 513, 506, 519, 508 516, 512, 517

Tata Steel Ord. 115/4, 116/4, 114/8, 115/8, 116, 116/4

Bombay Steam 318

Bombay Burma X.D. 403, 400, 401

Tata Hydro 178, 177

Andhra 1712, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1702/8

Tata Power 1532, 1533, 1525, 1530, 1527, 1537, 1535

Tram Ord 163, 164/1

250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	397 8
	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-0
100	Finlay	135 0
100	Gokak	213 12
1000	Hindustan	1900 0
100	Indore	111 14
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	92 8
100	Kohinoor	220 0
250	Laxmi	835 0
100	Madhavji	13 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1525 0
250	Model	80 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	215 0
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	131 4
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	101 14
100	Swadeshi	226 14
100	Swan	71 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1,307 8
1000	Western	1035 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	107 0
25-50	Central	38 0
500	Imp.	1,655 0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	417 8
50-100	India	123 0
5	Union	5-15-0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 2
70	Gwalior	126 0
250	Indian	383 2
40	Katni Def.	1265 0
100	Katni Ord.	362 8
75	Okha	203 12
10	Punjab	27 2
100	Shahabad	374 6
70	United	69 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	14 4
15-75	New India	46 14
200	Oriental	4510 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 15

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1702 8
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	164 1
100	Bom. Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	177 3
1000	Tata Power	1535 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	862 8
100	Ahm. Patty	122 8
100	C. Province	87 8
100	Dhond Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Surajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	781 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	41 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	517 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	116 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	218 12
50	Belapur Sugar	266 14
250	Bombay Steam	318 12
125	Bombay Burma	401 4 XD
15	Bombay Contry.	131 14
8sh.	Bri. B. Petrol	3-14-6
50	Bombay Telephone	118 4
100	Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100	Ind. Radio Def.	570 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	511 4
1000	Port Canning	582 8
15	Scindia	14 13
30	Tata Construction.	91 8
25	Tata Oil	21 8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1355 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram	82 0
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1421 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	180 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Jan. 15.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	97/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	110/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	110/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	119/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	119/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1955 B D L	103/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 Cash	101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/4
4 per cent 1943	106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117
5 per cent 1939/55	107/12
5 per cent 1940-43	109
5 per cent 1935	101/5
5 1/2 per cent 1938-40	108/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	102/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	104/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	104/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127/4
6 per cent K P T 1956	127/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/12 and advanced to Rs. 97/15. Later on the market was very steady.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 15

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 37/10; Highest Rs. 39/5; Lowest Rs. 37/6; Closing Rs. 38/12

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 45/3; Highest Rs. 46/1; Closing Rs. 45/10

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 46/5; Highest Rs. 46/15; Closing Rs. 46/9

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 28; Lowest Rs. 27/7; Closing Rs. 27/13

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/12; Highest Rs. 28; Lowest Rs. 27/6/6; Closing Rs. 27/12

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

United Front In Face Of Common Danger

HOW PATNA VIEWS MR. SASTRI'S HINT

Parties Must Unite To Fight J. P. C. Propagandists

(From Our Special Correspondent)
PATNA, Jan. 14.

Considerable interest has been roused in political circles here by Mr. Sastri's declaration in the course of a signed contribution that "a sense of common danger" had drawn Liberals and Congressmen "together at this moment" also, that it looks as though they could march together for some time at least, "as also by the hope expressed by Mr. Sastri "that some plan of immediate national value may be evolved until this common danger has passed away."

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

The question is being discussed, whether advantage should not be taken of the strong revulsion of feeling roused in progressive circles to ensure some measure of concerted action so far as the opposition to the J. P. C. report is concerned, without any party surrendering its distinctive individuality. The view held seems to be that such a course cannot but be helpful, if only its results in a mass and countrywide propaganda against the J. P. C. Report, and that with that end in view, the Congress Working Committee should consider the possibility of joint action.

It is not unlikely that the matter might be considered at the Delhi meeting of the Working Committee.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDISTS BUSY.

The need for organized propaganda is particularly emphasised, in view of the active official propaganda that seems to be on foot.

Evidence is available here in Bihar of active interest being taken not only by the local officials in creating opinion in favour of the report but also of the Indians associated with the local Government in canvassing the members of the local Legislative Council to secure a verdict for them that the proposed reforms should be worked in a friendly spirit. It is stated in well informed political circles here, that there is positive evidence to prove that, one of the amendments tabled to the official resolution urging consideration of the J. P. C. report by the Council has been inspired by a prominent Indian associated with the Bihar Government, hence it is felt that there is imperative need for a widespread and united expression of opinion against the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, as also for such concerted action as may be possible.

GOALLESS & SOULLESS

J. P. C. Scheme Denounced In Bihar Council

PATNA, Jan. 15.

The public galleries were crowded when the Bihar Legislative Council met to-day to discuss the J. P. C. Report. Mr. Nirsu Narayan Sinha, leader of the House moving the consideration of the Report pointed out that it was difficult to frame a constitution for a vast country like India which would command as complete a unanimity as possible. He did not agree to the view that the proposed constitution was freedom proof for all time to come. On the other hand he thought that the new reforms proposed were a great and distinct advance and they could be worked.

As regards safeguards he pointed out that they postulated transfer of power and all constitutions would and must provide necessary checks against emergencies and misuse of power.

Mr. Sachh Jananda Sinha, Leader of the Opposition moved the following amendment:

GROSSLY INADEQUATE.

"Having considered the scheme recommended by Parliament by a committee the Council's opinion is that it is highly unsatisfactory, grossly inadequate to meet popular aspirations and is hedged in by unnecessary and undesirable safeguards betraying deep distrust of Indian capacity and character and above all proposes to introduce drastic changes in the composition and constitution of higher udiciary which is calculated to shake the confidence of the public in judicial administration and the scheme is therefore, not likely to evoke the goodwill in its working part of his Majesty's Indian subjects."

GOALLESS AND SOULLESS.

Mr. Sinha declared that the omission from the majority report of the committee of any reference to Dominion Status as India's destined goal in its march towards responsible Government had made the scheme now propounded goalless and soulless. As an youngman he learnt from Tennyson that in the British Empire freedom had broadened down from precedent to precedent, but as an old man he had lived to learn that in India at any rate freedom was narrowed down by safeguard to safeguard. Judging by past experience and in the light of the stern realities of life obtaining in India at present, the scheme had to be worked by almost all constitutional parties and in all likelihood he would not be surprised if the Congress Party iteself would undertake the work of the new constitution. The majority report embodied the unimpeachable truth that self-government was not to be had and could not be had as a concession or as a gift to Indians from the British Parliament, but it had to be achieved by their own efforts.

Knikunja Kishore Dass, (Orissa) moving another amendment said that the constitution proposed though unsatisfactory, must be worked in a friendly spirit. He urged that the proposed reforms would mark an undoubted advance and they should accept them and work them as a gesture of goodwill. To the Oriyas they gave separate existence as a distinct political and cultural unit.

ANTI-NATIONAL.

Mr. Sri Krishna declared that any act of Parliament based on such an anti-national scheme would be unacceptable to the people of India.

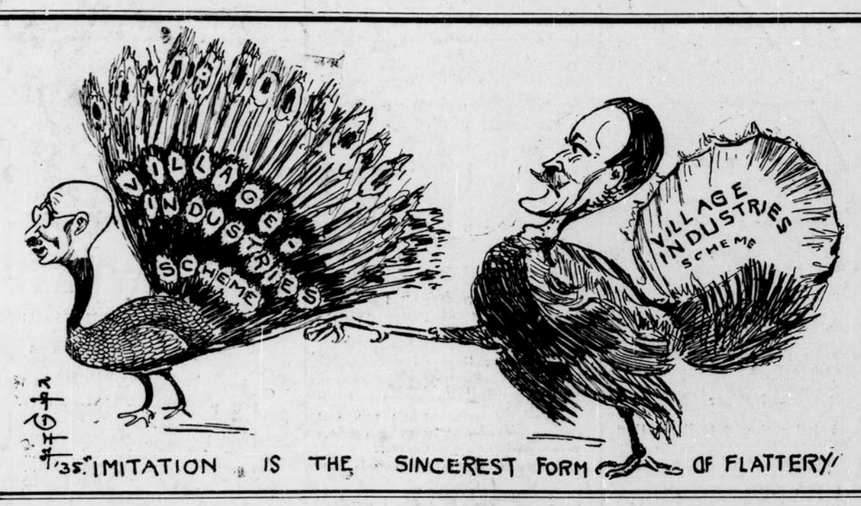
CIVILIANS AS CHIEF JUSTICES

Karachi Bar Condemns J.P.C. Proposal

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

"That the recommendations of the J. P. C. leaving open the appointment of Chief Justices of High Courts to members of the Indian Civil Service is a retrograde measure and is calculated to shake the confidence of the public in the administration of justice by Courts" is the resolution passed by the Karachi Bar Association.

"That all appointments of Judges of High Courts should be made exclusively from the Bar, and that High Courts in every respect be independent of the local Governments and local Governors" are other resolutions, passed by the Association.—United Press.



PRINCES IN QUANDARY

Many Of Them Are Not Willing To Come Into Federation

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Every morning for three days Delhi is roused by constant booming of guns, and though to-day after the coldest night of the season residents were inclined to rise late, guns gave them no peace.

And yet inspite of this flow of princely order into the Imperial Capital the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes was called off for want of quorum yesterday.

The Princes and their advisers are certainly in a puzzle.

I have talked to a number of them, and they really feel upset about the state of affairs in this country. Some of them told me that they were not willing to come into a Federation, which was not based on a system of responsible government, but that the present position is that there is an unprecedented bitterness between Government and British Indian people, with the result that if Princes join the Federation they would find themselves in an embarrassing position.

Difficult Situation

If they side with British Government it would look as if they are becoming a dead weight on British Indian progress, and are being used as tools of the Paramount Power against the British Indian politics. There is no prince who is prepared to take up such a position, and yet they say so, and that the Federation is threatened, and that they will lose cast both with the Secretary of State and with those British Indian politicians who believe that the Federation ought to come in at the shortest possible moment.

So far as resolutions by the Chamber of Princes are concerned, it may not be difficult for them to get over the situation for the reason that they would be passing them at a time when the Indian Bill would not be before them, and they can say that any constitution which includes safeguards asked for by them would be acceptable to Princes provided also that Paramountcy if defined and political practices are codified, and a guarantee is given that neither the Federal Powers nor the Paramountcy would exceed the limits to be agreed upon the occasion of their joining the Federation.

The Viceroy arrives to-morrow, when he will hold a consultation with the Princes. Sir Akbar Hydari's Chairmanship of the Ministers of the conference ensures that there will be a bridge between the Princes and the Political department. I understand that the Maharaja Patiala will be re-elected as Chancellor.

A joint conference of Hindu and Christian Depressed Classes was held at Karkonam in South Travancore, last week. Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, Deputy President of the Sri Mulam Assembly, presiding.

"INFRINGEMENT OF FISCAL AUTONOMY

Jamal Mahomed On Trade Agreement

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed in a statement to the Press on the Indo-British Trade Agreement says:—

"The method and manner in which the Agreement was negotiated and concluded is certainly objectionable. The people of this country was not consulted on this important subject and the agreement was concluded over their heads in spite of the timely protests made by people who are entitled to speak on behalf of the country.

BENEFITS ONLY BRITAIN.

Neither are the terms of the Agreement less objectionable from the point of view of this country. They are almost one-sided mostly securing benefits for the United Kingdom. While the Government of India undertake to do several things which will vitally affect this country, the important question of the export of raw and semi manufactured materials from India is left to the consideration and discretion of His Majesty's Government. Even this mere consideration applies not generally to Indian materials but only to those materials which are used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of the articles of such class on which importation into India are subject to the differential protective duties.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES HAMPERED.

Such provisions as restrict the level and rates of protective duties and envisage the possibility of reconsideration before the expiry of the fixed period of protection granted to industries are sure to hamper the growth of Indian industries. They go against the principle of granting effective protection to the infant and weak indigenous industries.

The terms and the spirit of the Agreement constitute serious infringements on the established and necessary principle of fiscal autonomy for India. The restrictions and circumscriptions imposed by the Agreement are serious fetters on the freedom of the Indian Government for ordering things in the interests of this country.—A. P.

NO OFFENSIVE STROKES

Dr. Pavelic Points Out Faults Of Madras Tennis Players

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Dr. Pavelic, Captain of the Yugoslavian Tennis Team, playing in Madras, interviewed by a representative of the "Madras Mail" spoke highly of Madras players, pointing out at the same time that the Madras players had also their faults. He said that Madras players had the fault of cutting too much, and that they had no proper offensive strokes. Their game therefore appeared to be a little out of date and this fault placed them at a disadvantage when they met international players.

"Balagopal is the best singles player", said the Doctor, "but his strokes are all gentle. Rachappa is also a good player. Perhaps his fault is that he is over-confident of himself. Krishnaswamy is the best doubles player."

The team left last evening for Bangalore. They will play at Bangalore, Mysore, Bezwada, Lucknow, Allahabad, Kapurthala, and Bombay and will leave India for their native land on March 14.—United Press.

IDOL FOUND INSIDE TREE

Mysterious Phenomenon Draws Crowds To Lahore Village

LAHORE, Jan. 11. (By Mail.)

A mysterious phenomenon of the discovery of an idol from inside the trunk of an aged peepal tree is reported from Jandialla Sherkhan a village near Sheikhupura.

The tree belonged to a Brahmin named Gulab Bass. This man being in need of money sold it to a Mohammedan ironsmith of the place for a sum of Rs. 22. The blacksmith hewed down the tree in order to utilize its timber in the construction of his cottage. As soon as the thick stem was axed a bust of an idol measuring about 8" x 4" suddenly dropped out. The bust bears a blood-red stain on its neck and has also a tilak mark on its forehead and resembles the idols ordinarily made to represent the goddess 'Durga' The Brahmin has preserved the model but is extremely repentant for having sold the tree and thus having committed what he now feels sure was a sacrilege as his wife is lying ill since the day the transaction was effected and is said to be harassed by fearful dreams and nightmares.

The purchaser also rues the day when he made the bargain because his son who cut down the tree is also bedridden with high fever and delirium.

A number of people are visiting the place out of curiosity. A plausible hypothesis in explanation of the mystery is being put forward by some persons who say that two saplings of peepal tree must have grown apart and side by side when they began life but must have coalesced afterwards. Before however this process of amalgamation was complete, they suggest, the idol must have been placed by some one between the two stems which in the process of time got completely enclosed on all sides. This practical theory, however, is not being given much weight by those who would attach a more devout significance to the discovery.—A. P.

Rajen Babu's Allahabad Programme

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will open the All India Congress Swadeshi exhibition here on February 6 and preside at the Convocation of the Vidyapith, (women's university) on February 8.—A. P.

"Whole Of Gujrat Mourns Gidwani's Loss"

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent the following telegram to Dr. Choithram:—

"My friend Acharya Gidvani's sudden and premature death has greatly distressed me. His death is a great loss to the country, more specially to Gujrat and Sind. Kindly convey my heartfelt condolences to his family and inform Srimati Gangaben that the whole of Gujrat mourns his loss and shares her sorrow".—A. P.

More Tales Of Peasants' Pitiable Plight

Relief Committee's Appeal For More Funds

Messrs. S. K. Patil and R. R. Diwakar, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, write:—

Contributions for Kanara Peasants' Relief continue to be coming. In response to the request made by office clerks, the Congress collections will have to be carried on till the 5th of February, with a view to enable clerks to contribute immdiately after they receive their pay. If we can secure at least one worker in every office, we are sure we can do a lot for the deserving peasants. We are trying to find such workers. However, we expect friends not to wait for an invitation but to report themselves at the Congress House.

More tales of the pitiable plight of the helpless peasants are coming from Kanara and the distress is bound to get acuter as the time passes. Time is the essence of relief and our workers have to take note for it. The Sevikas belonging to the Gandhi Seva Sena are sparing no pains in making door to door collections.

We are publishing the names of contributors as they come to us from time to time. It is, however, difficult to get the full list every day as collections are made by different workers. We have to request our friends in charge of collection to send in the lists every day to facilitate prompt publication.

Messrs. G. N. Desai, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. Hukerikar, General Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, moved among the Incandescent Light Merchants and made good collections.

Mr. Natwerlal of Shah's Incandescent Light Company, and Mr. Kantilal Sharma of the Hind Light House not only contributed their quota but went round to other merchants and made some collections.

Electric trades merchants have started collecting and the collections will be announced very shortly.

Lists of Share Bazar donations, as also of the Mulji Jetha Market are being compiled and will be published shortly.

ANTI-COMMUNAL AWARD DAY

League Announces January 27 Must Be Observed

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Pandit Nanak Chand, M.L.C., General Secretary of the Anti-Communal Award League, Punjab, in a statement to the Press says:

The statement contained in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report regarding the Communal Award, "It is clear to us that there is among almost all the communities in India (not excepting Hindus) a very considerable degree of acquiescence in the Award in the absence of any solution between the communities," is wholly erroneous, and is not based on a correct understanding of the situation.

So far as the provinces are concerned, where the Hindus are in a minority, incontestable proof has been given that the Award is wholly unacceptable. In Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and North-West Frontier Province, people have given their verdict in no uncertain terms. The communal award is most humiliating and insulting to Indians in general and the non-Muslim minorities in particular.

ANTI-AWARD LEAGUE.

The idea of starting an Anti-Communal Award League is receiving general support. An organisation which will bring within its fold persons of all shades of political opinion, has made a singularly strong appeal to the people.

The idea of celebrating the "Anti-Communal Award Day" on January 27 has caught the imagination of the people. It is significant that the Sikhs have decided to mark their disapproval of the Communal Award in a strong manner on Jan 27.

The minorities, whether Hindus Muslims or Sikhs, can never be safe under a system of Communal Government. Therefore, we must adopt measures to get the Communal Award either set aside or get it so modified that it may be shorn of its objectionable features.

In the circumstances, it is the duty of every body to join the Anti-Communal Award League, and to observe the Anti-Communal Award Day on Jan. 27.—United Press.

JAIRAMDAS FOR DELHI

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram General Secretary Indian National Congress left for Delhi, via Marwar to attend the meeting of the Working Committee.—A. P. Special.

MEMORIAL TO INDIA SECRETARY

Burma Muslims Demand Safeguards

RANGOON, Jan 15

The trend of Muslim opinion in Burma has of late been veering round to the view that they were sons of the soil and that they differed from Burman Buddhists only in religion. They, therefore, declare that their claims have been overlooked in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, but that they should be fully met and recognised in the future constitution of separated Burma like those of the Anglo-Burmans who, it is stated, are far less in number.

In a memorial to the Secretary of State they point out that the Burman Muslim cannot join Indians because of their sharply divergent political outlook, and also because of the danger of being class as foreigners. They request that the British Government should safeguard their interests by granting adequate representation in legislatures and public bodies and by providing adequate facilities for appointments in the Government and Public services, in education and for the protection of their religious usages, customs and traditions.

A copy of the memorial has also been forwarded to the Viceroy, and the Governor of Burma. —A.P.

PRINCES DISCUSS FEDERATION

Forty-Five Will Attend Chamber Meeting On Jan. 21.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Standing Committee of the Princes Chamber met this afternoon at the Patiala House, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, presiding.

Excepting the Nawab of Rampur nd the Nawab of Bhawalpur, the other 8 members of the Committee were present.

The Nawab of Rampur is expected here to-morrow, and the Nawab of Bhawalpur will neither attend the Committee nor the Chamber's meeting.

It is understood that to-day's meeting considered what final attitude the Princes should take towards the Federation Scheme. The Committee will again meet to-morrow.

The list of members which has been completed shows that 45 Princes will attend the Chamber's meeting, commencing on January 21.—United Press.

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